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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Now that the announcements and preliminary program of the Atlanta conference are fairly before members of the A. L. A., there can be little need to urge again the importance and benefit of attendance to all concerned in library affairs—librarians, assistants, and trustees. Aside from the inspiration and stimulus to better work that comes simply from association with others intent upon the same aims, the general program, as outlined, is centred upon three topics—library extension, co-operation, and open shelves—that appeal to almost all library workers, while the various section meetings should meet the specialized needs that cannot have adequate consideration on a general program. The program makes a departure from those of preceding years in limiting sessions to two hours and a half, thus recognizing the desire for more time between sessions, which has found expression at most recent conferences. Whether this fair promise will be kept is another matter—for A. L. A. programs, when once uncorked, are prone to reach such dimensions that, like the Genius in the Arabian Nights, there is no keeping them within the original bottle. But we may at least cherish the hope of its fulfilment. Of the pleasures of the journey and of the delightful social features of the conference week it is hardly necessary to speak. For travellers from East and West routes have been planned with a special view to the interest and comfort of the journey; the warm welcome that the Atlanta hosts have assured promises to make the Atlanta week an object lesson in Southern hospitality, and the post-conference trip will take the travellers through a part of the most beautiful region of the South and over ground of deep historic interest. Certainly a realization of all the conference means in pleasure and refreshment and in practical help to all who have to do with libraries, should make clear to all having library authority the importance of having their own library represented at this general library gathering.

It is to be regretted that owing to the resignation of Mr. Crunden from the chairmanship of the committee on constitutional revision, enforced by his overwork and ill health, the committee has not been able to present in an earlier number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as originally planned, a draft of a revised constitution for discussion. It has been impracticable, owing to the geographical distribution of the membership, to hold a meeting of the committee, and the draft as arranged by correspondence must be understood to be in the line of suggestion quite as much as of recommendation. The changes proposed are generally in the direction suggested at recent conferences or by other informal expression on the part of members, covering the succession to the presidency, payment to a secretary, who by re-election may be a permanent officer, the re-organization of the council into an effective and *quasi* representative body which may pass upon decisions of the association, the recognition of sections and of affiliated organizations, and provisions as to meetings which, while keeping the general meetings the chief feature of the annual conference, safeguard the association against the hasty action of a large, new, and haphazard attendance. This subject of constitutional revision is one of the most important that will come before the Atlanta conference, and it is to be hoped that members will approach the subject, after careful study of the draft, with well-digested suggestions for any improvements and with recognition of the difficulties inherent in any attempt to reorganize such a body as the American Library Association on a plan which shall include freely all those interested in library work and yet furnish proper safeguards against other than well-considered action.

ONE of the most gratifying features in connection with the Atlanta conference is its timeliness in relation with the munificent gift to Atlanta made by Mr. Carnegie and the consequent library awakening in the city, the influ-

ence of which will be felt elsewhere in the South. The arrangements for the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer and for the transfer of the Young Men's Library to city control have been carried through with admirable promptness and decision, and without descending to that political haggling which too often delays and mars such undertakings. The provisions of the transfer, noted elsewhere, show a broad-minded and generous spirit on the part of the library authorities, and a realization on the part of the city of the possibilities of its new institution, and it is not too much to hope that the Carnegie Library of Atlanta may be a cornerstone in the free library development of the South.

THE Brooklyn Public Library, which has become an accomplished fact almost solely through the zeal and energy of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, who was its originator and who has been its directing head up to Mr. Bostwick's appointment, has had a Minerva-like history in coming full armored with an appropriation of \$40,000 into the library world. Mrs. Craigie, in speaking for the library, takes exception to our statement that the library has been struggling for existence for the past few years and speaks of it as in existence for only one year. Both statements are right, for while the Brooklyn Public Library began civic existence as such only in 1898, its organization dates from January, 1897, when a board of directors was appointed, and so long ago as 1892 a bill authorizing a Brooklyn Public Library was passed. Its history has been exceptional, in view of the fact that the question was in no way submitted to the people of Brooklyn, that the existing libraries were not considered, and that a large appropriation for the year has been obtained before the library has been developed to an extent calling for such an appropriation. There was and is question whether it would not have been better to organize a final library system for Brooklyn out of the existing libraries, on lines parallel with the great accomplishment in New York, modified to meet Brooklyn conditions. The Brooklyn Library, formerly the Brooklyn Mercantile, formed an excellent basis for such an endeavor, and any general scheme for Brooklyn would of course have recognized and left independent place for the individual work of the great library on the Pratt foundation. Owing to Mrs. Craigie's energy, whether well-directed or misdirected, library develop-

ment in Brooklyn has taken a somewhat different direction, and with the accession of a librarian who has made his mark in the New York Free Circulating Library work and the liberal appropriation secured, great things should be expected from the Brooklyn Public Library. Whatever criticism there may be of its small beginnings and early methods in the Brooklyn Public Library Association, it must be admitted that this early work has been ~~resultful~~ resultful in large degree.

### Communications.

#### SCOTT'S EDITION OF SWIFT.

WILL librarians please look at their sets of Scott's second edition of Swift's works, Edin., 1824, and report to the next LIBRARY JOURNAL whether vol. 6 contains the leaf paged 347-8, or whether that leaf is missing? Does any one know of any peculiarity in that edition and the cause of it? C. A. F.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY, }  
Cambridge, Mass. }

#### THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE error you mention in the report of the number of borrowers of the Brooklyn Public Library must have occurred in the printing of the newspaper copy. It was not in the original report.

I would also call your attention to the misstatement in the article commenting on Mr. Bostwick's appointment to the Brooklyn Public Library, where you say the library "has been struggling for existence for the last few years." Our library has only been in existence one year, and during that year we have established two branches and have secured an appropriation from the city of \$40,000 for our next year's work, and have also sites approved and the plans all perfected for the opening of three more branches, which but for the delay of the officials in passing on the leases would have been opened in January. I doubt if any library, new or old, can show a better record than that for one year on the small appropriation of \$10,000. Our work has been so quietly carried on that I doubt if many outside of our own locality appreciate the almost phenomenal work we have done; we have had to make sentiment, as is always true in a new undertaking, and also to begin operations just at the time of consolidation, when a new administration and a new charter brought such general confusion that many older institutions depending upon municipal favor were retarded in their work. That we have received public recognition to the extent of gaining our full appropriation and been able to provide for five branches, and a new position commanding a salary of \$4,000 per annum, is not a bad record for any library.

MARY E. CRAIGIE, *Director*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }  
Brooklyn, N.Y. }



## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN AID IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.\*

BY MARGARET DRUAB, *Teacher, Public School No. 51, Buffalo, N. Y.*

If we, as teachers, expect books to influence pupils for their good when they leave school, surely we ought to influence them in their early years to acquire a taste for good reading.

Such a taste is not a gift of nature, usually, so much as a product of cultivation. Of course, a wide difference exists in children in their natural inclination for reading, but even in those naturally least inclined a taste for good reading may be developed by training.

In early childhood a mother's lullabies should attune a child's ear to melody and rhythm. Rhythm is further developed by the "Mother Goose" melodies and other children's ditties. If in these early years a child has suitable stories frequently read to him, or told to him, he will want to read them himself when able.

Learning stories or verses by heart, before the child is of school age, is of great benefit, for the child will thus feel the power to do something. A child accustomed to hear and repeat such stories soon becomes an originator. He will tell a story of his own, on seeing a new picture, and thus begins the best original language work spontaneously. There is no need of questioning the child, for he will tell a complete story of his own, patterned after the stories which he knows.

After "Mother Goose," and before the school age is reached, should come the world-famous fairy stories and legends. No little child should be without this brightening influence. To be sure, he will never be too old to appreciate fairy tales; but when older, he has not that vivid child's imagination to take the keenest enjoyment from them, and he will besides have other things to read. In our primary grades, library books have led parents to take an interest in child study. There are numbers of little children unable to read in our school who regularly draw books. They look at the pictures, their parents read stories to them. Parents in this way are brought more in touch with child life. Teachers have seen an increased interest shown in children and in their way of looking at things, which they thought brought about to some extent by the library books.

Indications also show that parents can naturally and easily be led to the topic of child study. And here I would suggest that books of help to parents in the study of child life and training be put in primary grades for parents' use, a practice that has, I believe, been followed in some cities.

Last year, although at least 20 children on an average from each of the higher grades had library cards, and began drawing books from the library, not more than three or four out of the 20 continued the practice. The reason for this dropping off may be accounted for in several ways. The children lived at a great distance from the library, and some even at a great distance from the distributing station. At this station they cannot select books, but must order by slip. This system does not appeal to children (nor to their elders). A child prefers to handle books and select from them personally.

With from 50 to 80 books in the school-room, the child's choice is judiciously limited to books that will be understood, that will be helpful in his work, and will furnish a beginning in literature. This was the intention of the public library when it placed books in the schools. To a great extent the aim has been realized. But in nearly every grade a great number of the books were found beyond the pupils' comprehension. Thus the number of available books was rather limited, and until this was corrected the number of books drawn was correspondingly small.

Children will not read books too old for them. Teachers often find books that are highly interesting left unread through ignorance. As an instance, "The story of the Greeks" was returned early in the library season by one small boy, who had not read it. I considered that reading needed some encouragement, so I selected from this book the story of the Spartan boy and the hidden fox, to which the class listened with rapt attention. The demand for that book has not yet ceased. Another book, "My Apingi kingdom," had such a formidable title that no one wished to draw it. Three selections, telling of the strange customs of this region, were read by different pupils in one reading lesson, as supplementary work, and since then it has

\*Part of a paper read before the Women Teachers' Association of Buffalo, Feb. 21, 1899, and before the Library Club of Buffalo, March 16, 1899.

been in steady demand, and other books in the series are called for.

Not many of the books in my own school-room are geography helps, but there are several Henty books; one of the most helpful in geography being "By right of conquest," a story of Mexico. Coffin's "Life of Lincoln" and Eggleston's "Household history of the United States" afforded suitable selections for reading in celebrating Lincoln's birthday. The "History of the United States" also afforded material in interesting form on the customs of the Puritans and the observance of Thanksgiving day. Extracts from Scudder's "Life of Washington," "Boys of Greenway Court," Sewell's "Virginia cavalier," and "American war ballads," help the teacher in her program for Washington's birthday. More books useful for such occasions would be gladly welcomed. Geography pictures mounted on cards are sent to our schools and have proved of great help in creating interest. In the grammar grades the books of greatest value in school-work are those on geographical topics, journeys, histories, and biographies. Even the children of the third and fourth year prefer books on such topics. The books most drawn in those grades are stories similar to Andrews' "Seven little sisters" and Schwatka's "Children of the cold."

In the primary grades especially the teachers have found the books an aid in discipline. The picture-books are things of joy, and give children never-ending pleasure. Those who can read a little plod along through fairy-tales as well. The same is true in grammar grades, but the difference in discipline is not so marked. The library book has been the means of arousing some of the more indolent children, who formerly did not reach their rooms until the very last moment. Now they hasten to their seats to get a chance to read before the school session.

In the primary grades the influence of the library on the language-work is most marked. As I have said, children learn to tell stories from the picture-books. Where work of this kind has been done previously, under parental guidance, the results are most marked. But all the pupils show it, and parents are becom-

ing more interested. In the higher grades it has been found by inquiry that the pupils frequently read aloud at home to the members of their family. From the social point of view this tends to strengthen the family tie. I speak from the teacher's standpoint when I say that oral expression is gained by reading aloud, which can be gained in no other way. An improved vocabulary ought also to be gained by this extra reading.

Many children who have not been in the habit of reading have begun to show a love for books, and in several cases this has extended to their branches of study. Several girls who were in the habit of reading books of the Mary J. Holmes type now read the best books in our selection. These girls did not need to be encouraged to read *more*. The question of reading for them was one of quality, not quantity; not how much, but how good. Our teachers are, moreover, greatly surprised at the demand for poetry. Children who acknowledge their inability to comprehend it, still claim that they like to read it. These facts seem to indicate that the standard of children's reading is being raised.

The following statistics show the amount of reading done. In the third and fourth grades the books given out for reading numbered 802 in three months; an average of 267 per month, and 54 per class. One third-grade class averages 76 books per month. In the grammar grades of our school there were drawn in three months 1236 books; an average of 412 per month, and 59 per room. One grade raised this average to 87 books per month.

In concluding, I would repeat that the benefits of the library in the school-room are felt in the language-work, reading and geography work; that the library can be a blessing for special day observances, and in discipline among the little ones; that the increase in reading produces a stimulation in thought and an enlarged vocabulary; and finally, that it raises the standard of the child's reading. Finding the library such an aid, the schools are coming to look to it more and more to assist in training youth. And we reciprocate by training children to use the library.

## THE HOME AND THE LIBRARY.\*

BY DR. ELIZABETH B. THELBERG, *Vassar College.*

IN approaching the question of the library's help to the home, I must see the matter from the home's side. Leaving out of consideration all the many and admirable devices of the librarian to that end, and all the home missionary work among the children of the non-reading classes, the plans for travelling libraries, the regents' courses, etc., etc., which bid fair to be of a value inestimable to our civilization, let me consider the narrower and yet the wide question of what the ordinary American home can do to make its connection with the public library closer and more valuable.

I once heard some one say that it was a question with him which was of more benefit to a child, to have a college education, or to have been in the habit of seeing its mother read. We must presuppose at least one reader in this home. One at least—father, mother, elder sister, or maiden aunt—who *loves* to read and truly cares for books, is not satisfied even with "all the magazines" and the ever-present newspaper, but wants, and will have, books—and many of them.

In the present stage of American civilization women do certainly constitute our leisure class. Let us suppose, then, that it is the mother who has and who uses this leisure for the feeding and clothing of her own mind and the minds of her family. And let me premise that large leisure is not necessary. Think how books have been written. Think of that corner of a kitchen table upon which most of "Uncle Tom's cabin" was given to the world. What we need, then, is not so much *time* as the eager mind. The mind which in itself a kingdom is, and which peoples its kingdom with the great of this earth and with the great of the creative imagination. Every home made by such a mind will have its own books, but of necessity, save in the rarest instances, most insufficient for its needs. How can the reader and director most wisely plan the extension of the home bounds? How can she most fully utilize the granaries within such walls as these for the feeding of her flock?

All through the school year a wise mother

will make her own private reading bear, in part at least, upon the line of her children's studies. That is a subject by itself worthy of much thought and capable of great development.

When the children are studying any historical epoch or any geographical area let the mother draw upon the resources of the public library as extensively as possible along those lines. (I wish it were possible for her to obtain the loan of good maps.) The mere turning of the leaves and the sight of the pictures and reproductions in such books as Justin Winsor's "Narrative and critical history of America," the illustrated edition of Green's "Short history of the English people," Eugene Schuyler's "Life of Peter the Great," Carlyle's "Frederick or Cromwell," is of value to the child to whom the pages of its own life and the life of this planet are just opening.

In the child's classical and modern language studies, in all the wide field of natural science, let the mother follow as closely as may be, or better still, go just before.

But aside from school, and the beaten path, let the home reader plan delightful mental surprises or prolonged excursions for the long days of the summer vacation, for the winter evenings by the fire. Let her avail herself, if she needs to do so, of courses for study, furnished so abundantly for so many—but the chief charm lies in spontaneity, in following one's own will and bent—in browsing among the stacks until the right books seem to fall into one's hand.

Let this family of whom we are supposing spend one summer, for instance, in the Arctic. Let them set sail with the older men, any or all—Baffin, and Parry, and Franklin—and bring out dear Dr. Kane once more, not forgetting his biography, and if you can get it, his letters to Margaret Fox, one of the rapping sisters of Rochester. Let them have their hearts stirred with pity and with admiration, and thrilled with the rescue after the "Three years of Arctic service." Let them sail with Norden-skjold in the *Vega*, and see if they will find the origin of Kipling's white seal story. Then go from east to west with unhappy De Long in the *Jeannette*, and with Melville in the search over the frozen delta. Then with the fortunate

\* Read before New York Library Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1899.

*Fram* come through the ice, and blessing Harmsworth and Jackson for the fortunate meeting at Cape Flora, will not this family flight create and maintain a wide and keen interest in Peary and in Wellman, and give the younger members a background for a truly intelligent interest in the Arctic and its great unanswered problems?

That is a good, cool summer's trip, and just here let me make a plea for a more general extension of time on summer books. Who that has seen the trash in the hands of presumably intelligent people at seaside and mountain places does not deprecate the loss of time and the dissipation of mind? There are the people in their vacation time and spirit, while *here* are the books they ought to want and often do want to be reading, and they, in default of what they want, read cheap novels and magazines only. What we need is to effect a conjunction of time and place and the book. One should as soon think of going away without one's shoes as without one's books for the summer, and if the library will allow us a larger number of books at a time for those weeks, and an extension of time upon them, it will be furthering its own purposes very materially.

There are many hints that come to mind for other journeys like that among the Arctic wildernesses. Take Africa—that is rather extensive, but begin with South Africa. Every one has read "The story of an African farm." Go from it to Miss Schreiner's "Problems of South Africa," then back to the old volumes of Moffatt and Livingstone (and the interest and wisdom of David Livingstone's early writings never can grow old). Read Poultney Bigelow's "White man's Africa" for its point of view and for its photographs; Stanley's last little book of newspaper articles for the point of view only—and even with this limited background the family will be to some degree prepared for Bryce's "South Africa," with its fine and most helpful maps.

Go to India with Kipling as we all have gone; go with Mrs. Steele "On the face of the waters"—but do not, in spite of the latter-day critics, forget Macaulay; and make the boy who hates poetry read Browning's "Clive" to you—and, best of all, read the two last most authoritative and most delightful volumes upon India, Lord Roberts' "Forty-one years."

A transition to Augustus Hare's story of "Two beautiful lives" is none the less charming because not strictly logical—and this sug-

gests the whole field of biography, apart from adventure and travel, than which from Plutarch to Frances Power Cobbe's story of her seventy happy years, and the new Tennyson, life offers few choicer opportunities for the true zest of enjoyment. Why concern ourselves so closely with the dull gossip of a town when we may listen to Thomas Carlyle's own voice and live with Jane Welch, his wife; when Sir Walter will take us home with him, and when the Iron Chancellor is lifting his mask for us?

And when the times are ripe for one's children to enter with one into the fields of criticism, of essay, and of poetry, there are good times, indeed—and we still call largely upon the library, though here our very own must be if possible our own. Just one word in plea for the cultivation of a love of poetry in the child. Catch them with chaff—good, bright, yellow chaff—with here and there a wheat grain. Teach them to love rhyme and rhythm. Few can resist the notes "when the Dinkey bird is singing on the Amfullula tree"! The Wonderland and Looking-glass verses are invaluable and inimitable also.

This leads to what is perhaps an unnecessary plea for the novel. Most of our average homes own their Thackerays, their Hawthornes, and standard allies—but for the hosts behind and the hosts advancing—the "Peter Stirling," the "David Harum," the "Seats of the mighty," for such of Stevenson as we are not lucky enough to own; for the new Kiplings, and the old Hardy's, for the Tolstoys, and the Turgenieffs, and the Merediths, for the best of the Balzacs, and the Hugos, and the Peredas most of us must draw from and bless the library.

And in relation to them let me urge most strongly the cultivation through the popular taste for fiction, through the awakening and interesting novel, of a taste for collateral reading of an informing and culture-giving kind.

Who can read Russian literature at all extensively and not become intensely interested, not only in the creations of Tolstoy, and of Gogol and of Dostoyevsky, but also in the history and the future of that wonderful, young, half-barbaric nation, its present social and economic conditions, its great ambitions and its achievements, which are daily working themselves out before our eyes?

It is evident that I am allowing this to become a mere plea for books—but that after all is the attitude of the home toward the library. Is it possible that these suggestions

as to how a home might use a library could be turned to the library's account?

Until the time comes when it shall be possible to admit adults to the general shelves, could there not be groupings of the judicious selections which are made in most libraries of the desirable books to which the public do have access? Undoubtedly this is already very generally done, but possibly the co-operation of interested library readers could suggest fresh groupings of novel, history, biography, poetry, and criticism about a subject—and without making it a cut and dried "collection," or giving it a name, might not the putting of such books together in subsections of open shelves suggest lines of reading and give continuity and purpose to some of those who seek but do not find?

Every growth in a human soul should be reflected in every other soul that comes in contact with it. Might we not in some such way as this increase the number of points of contact? Take advantage in this of those people with hobbies—no town is without them—and let them be in this way real public benefactors, each in his line.

In another very ordinary and yet too often neglected way I believe that the home might help the local library more frequently than it does, by bringing to the notice of friends and neighbors and associates books which have been obtained from the library—by speaking of them, and of their interest, more often, and more enthusiastically.

The next thought that comes to my mind in this relation is an entirely tentative one. It is the appointment of a committee of advisers as to purchase, as to local needs, and as to the

devising of methods to meet those needs. I would make this committee not a permanent one, but one upon which many of the intelligent townsmen and townswomen might serve in rotation. I would also suggest that this committee should be open to free suggestion from the outside. And, though it may be quite beyond my subject, I cannot resist adding the expression of my hope that public libraries may see their way clear, at some not distant day, to the establishment of art libraries such as that of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. Is it Utopian to go a step farther, and to hope that the Pratt Institute itself, and the others when they shall have obtained their collections, may see the way clear to loaning photographs among the homes of their people, as Miss Starr and Miss Addams have been doing for years from Hull House, in Chicago?

If I were not already provided with and fully satisfied with a profession, I could feel it in my heart to envy librarians theirs. They are the guardians of so much of "all the good the past has had, which remains to make our own time glad!" It is the greatest pleasure to me to see so many of our best and brightest students choosing the library profession—becoming guardians and distributors of those

"Great words and true.

This little hour of life, this lean to-day.

What were it worth but for those mighty dreams

That sweep from down the past on sounding streams

Of such high thoughted words as poets say?

What, but for Shakespeare's and for Homer's lay,

And bards whose sacred names all lips repeat?

Words, only words; yet, save for tongue and pen

Of those great givers of them unto men,

And burdens they still bear of grave or sweet,

This world were but for beasts, a darkling den."

#### SOME MEANS BY WHICH CHILDREN MAY BE LED TO READ BETTER BOOKS.\*

By CLARA W. HUNT, *Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

THE aim of the children's room, like that of the main library, is to induce people to read better books, but the field is a far more hopeful one. With children we have no such fixed and inflexible habits to break, no such suspicion of attempts to direct reading. In work with children opportunities are endless. It only remains to believe in those opportunities, and to devote time and thought to the study of ways and means.

\* Part of a paper read before the New Jersey Library Association.

Let us take for granted the establishment of a children's room, large, bright, homelike, furnished with small tables and chairs, with low bookcases, plants in the sunny windows, and with quantities of low-hung pictures of the sort that appeal to the child's interest and imagination—How are we going to reach the boy who has read every one of Optic's books "straight through," who has nearly finished the Alger series, and intends to begin on Ellis next; or his sister, whose ideals of girlhood are Elsie Dinsmore and Little Prudy?—Are these



children to be led to read, and to prefer to read, the children's books which may have a strong influence for good on their characters?

There are many baits by which we may allure the "Ellis boy" and the "Elsie girl." The bulletin is, of course, the most widely used and the best known. All sorts of special "days" in libraries come under this head. These plans may be followed as elaborately as desired on the holidays — Thanksgiving, Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, etc. — the object, of course, being either to choose a subject which is uppermost in the minds of the children, so that anything bearing on it will catch their eyes, or to make the subject of interest by the attractiveness of the display.

There are, however, two points in which the bulletin plan sometimes fails. One is its frequent lack of definite purpose. I have seen the bulletin-board in a children's room crowded with a miscellaneous collection of portraits of authors, pictures of birds, remarks about postage stamps, a picture of the *Maine*, and many other things, the whole tending to a confused jumble of information, with no references to books on the subjects which the child might be led to take home. When the bulletin has awakened an interest which it does not direct to definite purpose it has failed to make the most of its possibilities. Another point to be noted relates to the *form* of the bulletin, which should be influenced by the character of the constituency. The bulletin which will attract the attention of the child brought up in a refined home may be passed by entirely by the street urchin, whose art gallery has been the theatre posters on the public walls and fences. The bulletin must not descend to bad taste or vulgarity, of course; but if a blackboard with red and yellow letters and lively sketches will attract the little gamin when an engraving in a Rembrandt mat will not do so, evidently the blackboard is what is needed.

More potent in the children's room than the bulletin is the sight of a new book. Let a small boy see on a table on his way to the shelf a book which has never been taken out by another child, whose fresh and shining cover is decorated with a picture of a "chemical" dashing to the fire, of an Indian, or a ship, and the chances are that that book will be eagerly carried away. I would like to be absolutely extravagant in having new books for the children's room. If there were always new

copies of the books we wished to circulate, there is little doubt that the worn books of less merit would gradually lose their popularity. I would have all new books conspicuously in evidence on the tables, spread out so that the front covers would show, not standing on a new book-shelf with only the back titles visible. It might be well also to have some of the preparation of the new books for the shelves going on before the children, so that they would realize that the library was constantly adding to their stores of pleasure.

Let the children think that they are having something to say about what books are ordered. If Victor is fond of books about the sea, tell him you have just seen a notice of a new "Book of the ocean," and ask him if he would like to have you order it. Let him see you write the slip and file it in your order-tray, and if Victor and his chums are not interested in watching for that book and taking it home when it comes, then I don't know boys. It is a temptation also to be extravagant in good editions of the best books. The beautiful Crane copy of Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales," for instance, might seem out of place in a public circulating library when there are so many fair cheap editions to be had, but the lovely illustrations and the glossy paper and beautiful print, the good taste of the whole, is as much an education to the artistic sense as the contents are to the literary taste. An expensive book like this might be starred and only allowed to go out with the express permission of the children's librarian, who would give it with a caution to take special care of it and require the child to bring the book back to her to be examined, so that she might know whether this child could be again trusted with such a book.

Another device for attracting the children is the printing of annotated catalogs prepared with the child's point of view constantly in mind. But if many of the juvenile lists in print are examined from the standpoint of an unliterary boy or girl of 10 or 12 choosing books from the list, the examiner will be apt to find himself still choosing those authors whom he already knows and not venturing on any of the new names. These lists are helpful to the librarian, but are almost never calculated to appeal to young children or to those who come from homes where books are not a part of the household furniture. Glance at some of the headings taken from one of our best juvenile catalogs

and we see "Religion and ethics"; "Biography—collective"; "Individual biography"; "Fine arts"; "Literature"; "Government and administration." What does the word "Biography" convey to the mind of the boy or girl except the thought of a sign-post to warn him or her away from anything with so formidable a title? Introduce the subject with some such heading as "Would you like to read about heroes of the olden time, brave engineers and sailors, beautiful princesses and girls who could sing like the birds? Here is a list of such books"—and they will not be likely to fight shy of books on "Biography, collective or individual." In making annotations for a children's list it is well to "pretend" that you are talking to the urchin, not writing "copy" for the printer. Give a hint of the story to awaken interest, and then stop short, leaving curiosity unsatisfied. Use simple, childlike language, but be careful, however, to avoid silly "baby talk." Have the cover illustrated attractively; scatter along the heads of divisions bits of child verse; use varieties of type.

Another point to be remembered in the children's room is that rules need not be so iron-clad as in the "grown-up" library. There must be wisdom about making exceptions to rules, for children have a keen sense of justice and they should never suspect "partiality." But if a girl whom the librarian is anxious to help to better reading has inquired once or twice for such a book as "What Katy did," and says disconsolately that "it is never in," and if reserves are against the rules, the librarian might watch for that book, when it comes in, quietly lay it aside, and the next time the girl appears contrive to have it reach her without knowledge on her part that any rule has been stretched.

When all has been said and done about devices and schemes and baits, there is nothing that will take the place of, or count for as much as, personal contact of librarian and children. If the librarian is an honest lover of children, and if she knows their books not simply from lists, but from actually reading them, she can do a thousand times more for the boys and girls than all the bulletins, catalogs, bright covers, and every other material device put together. If she is all this and much more, she will be interested in every individual child that comes into her room. She will remember their likes and dislikes; she

will make every child feel that she is a friend, and yet never let them suspect that she is interfering with their choice of books; she will confide in the children and win their help and confidence; she will use her specially intelligent boys and girls as a sort of book committee to help her decide on what books the children will like; she will interest the suburban children in keeping the room supplied with wild flowers and other treasures of the woods; and some day when she is particularly busy she will help more people than suspect it, by getting one of the older girls to read to the little ones who are growing too noisy over in their corner. She will have a mind above caring about the fiction per cent. in her room, believing that it is a higher aim to help the boys and girls to be *good* than to be merely wise, and knowing that the child's character is more strongly influenced by the ideals of his dear story-book friends than by Gradgrind facts.

One cannot lay down definite rules under this head of personal work, but by means of it the children's room might become a synonym for everything that is helpful and beautiful and uplifting to the child, a second home from which the boys and girls go out with enthusiastic interest in the world about them, with more than the germs of a taste for history, or poetry, or biography, with the reading habit formed and the consciousness deeply rooted in their minds that books may always be their friends and teachers; with a distaste, it is to be hoped, for weak, trashy books; but above all, with higher ideals of manhood and womanhood, and with aspirations to be brave and honest and pure like the life-long friends who have come to them through that dear medium, the book.

#### HINTS TO YOUNG READERS.

*W. E. Foster, in Providence (R. I.) Public Library Bulletin, March, 1899.*

1. Begin by basing your reading on your school text-books.
2. Learn the proper use of reference-books.
3. Use books in order to obtain and express ideas of your own.
4. Acquire wholesome habits of reading.
5. Use imaginative literature, but not immoderately.
6. Do not try to cover too much ground.
7. Do not hesitate to ask for assistance and suggestions at the library.
8. See that you make your reading a definite gain to you, in some direction.

## LIBRARY WORK IN SCHOOLS.

*Charles Davidson, Inspector University of the State of New York, at meeting of N. Y. Library Association, Poughkeepsie, Feb. 15, 1899.*

ALL teachers agree that a library is necessary if the best work is to be done in the grammar or high school. This library may take the form of a grade library in each school-room, a common school library for all grades, or a public library. The library should be placed as near the pupil as possible; therefore, all other conditions being equal, the grade library is for grammar schools preferable to the common school library and the school library to the public library that is two or more blocks from the school-house.

When the teacher of the grammar school is deeply interested in the children's reading she is the best possible librarian. When the head of the English department in the high school is a specialist she is the best guide. When the high school can support a librarian who is a mature and skilled teacher she is the best librarian for the high school. These conditions, however, are seldom satisfied. Many high schools have no specialist teachers and many teachers in the grades have but faint interest in literature. Where these conditions exist the librarian of the public library should step in. He should advise the pupils in the choice of reading. This is a difficult matter. Educated adults too often recommend the books that interest them, since their reading has been haphazard and recollections of their reading when children are uncertain. The librarian must get very near the children to meet their needs.

Even where the teacher's interest in reading is quick, resources are limited. Few schools can buy so freely that the children may always be supplied with that which is fresh and stimulating. The public library may supplement the efforts of the school. There seems no good reason why the public library may not send a branch library to every school, and renew it as often as necessary. Such a library must be carefully graded to the needs of the class. This can easily be done for the grammar grades if the graded lists in catalogs be consulted and the progress of class-work be kept in mind. For the high school special libraries may be formed for the special needs of different classes. Many libraries of this character are sent from Albany to the high schools. There is no reason why this demand should not be met by the local library.

In the seventh and eighth grades instruction seems on the eve of a great development. The subjects studied are the same as those taught in the lower grades. The students lack maturity for high-school studies, but are most favorably circumstanced for the broadening of information. They do now more home reading than the students of any other classes. In connection with the study of history and geography a library of some hundreds of volumes would be read with avidity. If the school-room were converted into a library, and careful reading were directed along the lines of their present study in history, geography, literature,

science, and business operations, the students would be better prepared than now for the severer studies of the high school. This development in instruction cannot take place without the aid of the library, since schools cannot afford the expense.

If the librarian is to act as guide in reading for the public school he must have a recognized footing in the schools. He must be at liberty to enter the rooms and at stated times to direct and advise with the status of aid to the teacher and instructor to the children. He should, I think, have a recognized status in the school faculty, but always as an ally, never as supplanting the teacher.

Finally, this alliance between teacher and librarian should go farther than the selection of books and the direction of the reading for school children. The library and the high school should be the local centre for home education. The librarian should be the local representative of the university in home education, and the high-school teachers should, each in his specialty, be efficient aids in carrying education home to the adult population.

## WORK WITH THE SCHOOLS IN THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*C. G. Leeland, at Buffalo Library Club, March 18, 1899.*

IN the early part of 1898 the library undertook the work of supplying each grade in 10 of the public schools with a small library of its own. The schools were selected by the superintendent of public instruction from a number that made application, so the library had the advantage from the start of working with principals who were in sympathy with the plan.

By agreement, all the books which these schools had been collecting in the way of libraries for years were turned over to the public library; the material suitable for use in grade work was sorted out and prepared; and the remainder, consisting of books not suited to young people, were done up in packages, properly marked and stored in the library, to be returned to the schools if desired.

A graded list of all classes of children's books was next prepared, ranging from the picture and toy books of the kindergarten grades and the easiest stories up through the nine different grades of a grammar school to the supplementary reading in history and literature of the highest grades, always following as closely as possible the work laid out by the Department of Public Instruction for the different grades.

From this graded list a general selection of about 40 books was made for each grade, and during October, 1898, 163 of these little libraries, amounting to over 6400 books, were sent out to the 10 schools.

These books were placed in the different class-rooms, and, a record-book being sent out with each library, the teacher became librarian for her room.

The books are used for reference in school-work and for general circulation among the pupils; but, in order to take books home, the

children are required to register in the Buffalo Public Library, and a special card is issued to them for school use, for the purpose of making them familiar with library methods.

Every month the circulation of each school and each grade is taken, for the purpose of finding out just what is being done. These figures show simply the home circulation of the books, not the actual use; for the reference use in the class-room, of which no record is kept, certainly equals, if it does not exceed, the home use. The average circulation of the 10 schools for the five months is 7000 books per month.

A special effort to interest teachers and pupils in the books given them has been made by furnishing them with mounted pictures. The value of pictures in school-work cannot be overestimated. They are used principally in geography and history classes, and also for decorative purposes. The library has sent out over 4000 of these pictures: beautiful views of every country in the world, portraits of famous people, historical pictures, and reproductions of the works of great artists. Sets of pictures have also been furnished to principals for talks on special subjects.

Taking everything into consideration, the library work in the public schools seems to be satisfactory to both library and schools, and the superintendent of the public library hopes eventually to see the system extended to every school in the city.

#### LIBRARY REORGANIZATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

UNDER the management of the new librarian, Dr. Morris Jastrow, a very interesting work is being done at the Library of the University of Pennsylvania in the entire revision of its catalog. The peculiar interest in this case is the fact that the work is to be done in a short time, and to do this work, for a collection of upwards of 150,000 volumes, requires a large staff of workers. The former card catalog consisted of an author and title and classed or systematic catalog. The new one will be a dictionary catalog, as it is considered on the whole more useful to the general reader even of a university library. In addition to the revision of the catalog, the library aims to be complete in all its records by having a shelf list and accession book, neither of which have heretofore been made. A revision of the book numbers and of the classification is also being included in the work.

The work involved in the revision of the catalog and other records is enormous. It is expected that the task will be completed before October, 1900, and to do this it was necessary to engage a special staff of catalogers, classifiers, shelf-listers, accession clerks, and pasters. The whole number at present employed (independently of the regular assistants who are doing the usual routine work of the library) is 45. These are divided into groups, each with its own chief, classifier, shelf-lister, catalogers, and pasters, and each group is engaged on one division of the library, which is classified ac-

cording to the Decimal classification with modifications. The whole charge of the revision work is under the direction of Miss Susan J. Randall, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, who is assisted by Miss Carson, of the regular university library staff. A large number of the revisers are graduates or students of library schools, of whom 18 are from the Drexel Institute School, four from the Pratt, two from the New York State School, two from the training class of the New York Free Circulating Library, two from summer schools, and besides these there are 17 untrained young women and boys as accessioners, pasters, markers, etc.

The library aims to make its valuable collection of books of the greatest possible use to professors and students. It is believed that with a card catalog that can be made to show to the best advantage the resources of the library on all subjects, an important step will be taken towards making the library a very active force in the university.

#### BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1898 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

THE following list represents the result of the annual consideration of the books of the year, made by librarians, under the auspices of the New York State Library. The selection is based upon a list of 500 of the leading books of 1898, sent out to the librarians of New York state and others to obtain an expression of opinion regarding the best 50 books of last year to be added to a village library. As four books in the 49th rank received the same number of votes, 52 books are named in the order of votes received:

RANK.	VOTES.
1. Kipling. The day's work . . .	116
2. Bryce. William Ewart Gladstone . . .	91
Smith. Caleb West, master diver . . .	91
4. Worcester. Philippine islands and their people . . .	88
5. Parker. Battle of the strong . . .	87
6. Wiggin. Penelope's progress . . .	86
Wyckoff. The workers: the west . . .	86
8. Page. Red Rock . . .	83
9. Mitchel. Adventures of Francois . . .	75
Rostand. Cyrano de Bergerac; from the French by G. Thomas and M. F. Guillemard . . .	75
11. Crawford. Ave Roma immortalis . . .	73
Hawkins. Rupert of Hentzau . . .	73
Ward. Helbeck of Bannisdale . . .	73
14. Lodge. Story of the Revolution . . .	70
15. Peary. Northward over the great ice . . .	67
16. Steevens. With Kitchener to Khartum . . .	66
17. Davis. Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns . . .	63
18. Kidd. Control of the tropics . . .	58
19. Deland. Old Chester tales . . .	57
20. Westcott. David Harum . . .	49
Wright. Four-footed Americans and their kin . . .	49
22. Lee. Life of William Shakespeare . . .	48
23. Parloa. Home economics . . .	47



24. Bismarck-Schönhausen. Bismarck the man and the statesman . . .	46
25. Earle. Home life in colonial days . . .	45
Shaler. Outlines of the earth's history . . .	45
27. Hewlett. Forest lovers . . .	44
Spears. Our navy in the war with Spain . . .	44
Thompson. Wild animals I have known . . .	44
30. Weyman. Castle inn . . .	43
Wingate. What shall our boys do for a living? . . .	43
32. Demolins. Anglo-Saxon superiority: to what it is due . . .	42
Henty. Under Wellington's command . . .	42
Higginson. Tales of the enchanted islands of the Atlantic . . .	42
35. Griggs. Pilgrims in their three homes—England, Holland, and America . . .	41
Higginson. Cheerful yesterdays . . .	41
Zangwill. Dreamers of the Ghetto . . .	41
38. Dana. Recollections of the civil war . . .	40
39. Emery. How to enjoy pictures . . .	39
Hulme. Flags of the world . . .	39
41. Bailey. Garden making . . .	38
Brooks. True story of Benjamin Franklin . . .	38
Hedin. Through Asia . . .	38
Henderson. What is good music? . . .	38
Landor. In the forbidden land . . .	38
46. Colquhoun. China in transformation. Grinnell and Roosevelt. Trail and camp-fire . . .	37
Scott. Roden's corner . . .	37
49. Hill. Cuba and Porto Rico . . .	36
Hutton. Boy I knew and four dogs . . .	36
Mabie. Essays on work and culture . . .	36
Stevens. Yesterdays in the Philippines . . .	36

#### N. E. A. COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

THE committee appointed by the National Educational Association to report at the Los Angeles meeting this summer on the relation of public libraries to public schools is actively collecting material on the subject. Miss M. Louise Jones, of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., has charge of that part of the report dealing with library work in normal schools, and has issued a circular asking full statistical information from all normal schools and pedagogic departments regarding their library activities. She says: "Especial attention will be given to the needs of the schools at the county cross-roads, in the villages and small cities. The relation of the teacher to the general intelligence of the boys and girls is vital; the relation of the normal schools and pedagogic departments in universities and colleges to this part of education is second to none other in importance. Whatever these schools have already done should be recognized, whatever more they can do should be made known, in order that the common schools, our national lines of fortification, may be strengthened." Any aid or information that librarians can give to this committee should be cordially extended, as its work is of as direct importance to librarians as to teachers.

#### REFERENCE AND CIRCULATING DEPARTMENTS AT WORCESTER.

IN the issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, under the title "A French view of American libraries," Dr. Albert Schinz is referred to as making the following statement: "The Worcester plan of 'cutting the library in two' by creating distinct reference and circulating departments is also noted, but the arbitrary lines of decision this involves are not approved." A translation of a portion of Dr. Schinz's words, not quoted in the article mentioned, is as follows: "But it is impossible to see in most cases what criterion would be used to put a volume in one division rather than in the other. So no one will be astonished to see that caprice plays a great rôle in these decisions. One can see no reasonable motive, for example, in placing the recent volume of M. A. Sabatier, 'Outlines of philosophy of religion,' and still less, 'The autobiography of a pocket-handkerchief,' by Cooper, among the books of reference, rather than with the books designed for circulation."

"Caprice" is not the right word; "judgment" would have been better.

We are obliged by the terms of our chief gift to have a reference library from which books may not be taken out for use at home. We have between this and the circulating department an intermediate department, in which we put books for various reasons which seem to us good. In regard to Sabatier's work, we have a copy in English in the circulating department. That meets the need of the general public. It seemed well, however, to have the work at hand in the original French for the use of persons who wished to verify the translations. That was put into the intermediate department. Anybody who wishes to read the book in French can have it to take home by asking for it, and not by "special favor," as Dr. Schinz states. Cooper's work is not one of general interest, but mainly of interest to students of American literature and the life of Cooper. It is published in a limited edition of 500 copies, and might be very hard to replace if lost. This book can also be taken out by merely asking leave.

While Dr. Schinz is misled by imperfect information in this respect, I wish to express appreciation of the cordial way in which he endorses an opinion of mine in regard to a subject in library economy, and for the pleasant way in which he mentions various features of the Free Public Library of Worcester as matters of public interest to foreigners. May I take this opportunity, too, to state the pleasure which I felt when, not long ago, Dr. Nörrenberg, of Kiel University, in recommending (in Reyer's "Entwicklung und Organization der Volksbibliotheken") the introduction into Germany of the free public library system of the United States, chose the Free Public Library of Worcester for description as showing the kind of institution he would like to see established in his own country.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.





THE JOSEPH DESSERT PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOSINEE, WIS.

#### THE JOSEPH DESSERT PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOSINEE, WIS.

THE new library building given to Mosinee, Wis., by Joseph Dessert, of that place, and dedicated on Feb. 11, 1899, is one of the most attractive and complete of the many public libraries recently established in Wisconsin towns. The dedication of the library was a great event in the history of the village, and though on that day the thermometer registered 38° below zero there was a large attendance not only from Mosinee, but of visitors from adjacent towns in the Wisconsin valley.

The dedication was an all-day affair, arranged with the help of the state commission, and was rather in the nature of a library meeting than formal dedicatory exercises. In the morning a short session was held, at which an address of welcome was made by Mr. Dessert and greetings were extended from the other libraries represented. The Wisconsin Valley Library Association was then organized, with the purpose of uniting the efforts of women's clubs, teachers, librarians, and citizens of the region toward the establishment of public libraries and travelling libraries. The officers are: President, H. M. Thompson, Mosinee; Vice-presidents, J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids, and W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk; Secretary, Miss Mary Dickens, Wausaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Curran, Stevens Point. Reports were presented showing that in three years the number of public libraries in the Wisconsin valley had trebled and 60 travelling libraries had been established. At the afternoon session travelling libraries and travelling pictures were discussed, Mr. F. A. Hutchins describing the

work of the Joseph Dessert travelling libraries, and Miss Mary Tanner, of Stevens Point, displaying and describing an exhibit of travelling pictures. The evening exercises took the form of a public meeting, which was largely attended. There were addresses by Mr. Dessert, Miss Stearns, Mr. Hutchins, and others, and in the intermissions the library rooms were thronged with interested and admiring visitors.

Joseph Dessert, the giver of the library and founder of the Dessert travelling libraries that operate in the Wisconsin valley under the direction of the state commission, was a pioneer fur-trader and lumberman in northern Wisconsin in the early '40's, and in 1859 founded the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company in Mosinee, of which he is still president, and which is the centre of the industrial life of Mosinee. The library building which he has given to the town has cost about \$9000, and all expenses of its maintenance will be defrayed by Mr. Dessert. It is a brick structure, with stone foundations, two storied, and 36 x 72 feet in dimensions. A library-room, a reading-room, and a children's room, all artistically finished and thoroughly equipped, occupy the main floor, while the second story is devoted to a well-arranged auditorium, with a large stage, which it is planned to make the amusement centre of the town. The librarian is Miss Emma Gattiker.

The loan department of the library was opened Feb. 15 with about 500 books. As the population (about 500) of the village includes quite a number of Germans and French, a few German books were bought and proved so popular that more are to be bought and some French books are also to be added. There are 258 borrowers, and the circulation for two months was 1357.

## REVISION OF A. L. A. CONSTITUTION.

THE following draft is suggested by the A. L. A. committee on constitutional revision for consideration and presentation at the Atlanta meeting. Changes and inserts are indicated by italics:

1. *Name and object.*

§ 1. *Name.* This organization shall be called the American Library Association.

§ 2. *Object.* Its object shall be to promote the welfare of libraries by stimulating public interest in founding and improving libraries, by securing needed state and national legislation, by furthering such co-operative work as shall improve results or reduce expenses, by exchanging views and making recommendations, and by advancing the common interests of librarians, trustees, and others engaged in library and allied educational work, *with the final purpose of providing the best reading for the largest number at the least cost.*

2. *Membership.*

§ 1. *Members and fellows.* Any librarian, trustee, or other person engaged in library administration may become a member or fellow, and any library institution may become a member of the association by signing the constitution or a membership application blank supplied by the secretary, to be filed in the records, and by paying the annual dues. Other persons interested in library work may in the same manner become members after election by the executive board.

§ 2. *Annual dues.* The annual dues shall be two dollars for annual members and five dollars for fellows or institutions, payable in January.

§ 3. *Associates.* Associate members may be admitted for a single year on approval by the board and on payment of a special fee of \$1, or such other sum as shall be required by the executive board, and of the annual dues of \$2. Associates shall be entitled to the privileges of attendance (except at close sessions) and of reduced rates granted to members, but not to votes in the meetings. No special fee shall be required from persons in the immediate family of members.

§ 4. *Honorary members.* Honorary members nominated by the executive board may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association and shall be exempt from dues.

§ 5. *Life members and fellows.* Any annual member can become a life member or life fellow, entitled during life to all rights and privileges of membership without payment of annual dues, by payment of \$25 for life membership or \$100 for life fellowship.

3. *Endowment fund.*

§ 1. All receipts from life memberships and all gifts for endowment purposes shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the council may direct. The custody of the endowment fund shall be committed to three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the association, to hold office for three years from

the date of his election. No money shall be expended from the endowment fund except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

4. *Officers and committees.*

§ 1. The officers of the association shall be a president, *first and second* vice-presidents, a secretary, a recorder, and a treasurer, *who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and shall hold office until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are elected.* These officers, together with the president for the preceding term, shall constitute an executive board and they shall serve as officers of the executive board and of the council.

§ 2. *President.* The president after serving a full term shall not be eligible for re-election for the term succeeding, except on specific and unanimous recommendation of the council. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the council, or, on its failure to meet and elect within one month after such vacancy occurs, the executive board, shall elect a successor, who may be eligible for election for the full term next succeeding; and pending such election the ranking vice-president shall act as president.

§ 3. *Secretary.* The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president, shall be the active executive officer, and his office shall be the general office of the association. He may be compensated by such salary or allowance as may be recommended by the finance committee, approved by the council, and authorized by the association. He shall have charge of the roll of members, of the books, papers, and correspondence, and of the publication of the annual handbook, and shall give due notice of any election, appointment, meeting, or other business requiring the personal attention of any member.

§ 4. *Recorder.* The recorder shall keep a faithful record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the association, council or executive board, and shall have charge of the publication of the proceedings. On the request of the recorder, the executive board may appoint a registrar who shall act as deputy recorder to register the members present at meetings of the association.

§ 5. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements, with date, purpose, and amount; collect dues; pay bills, but only on written order of two members of the finance committee; and shall make an annual report.

§ 6. *Executive board.* The executive board shall administer the general affairs of the association, and shall have power in intervals between meetings of the association or of the council to act for the association on all matters on which its members at a meeting or by correspondence reach and record unanimous agreement. The executive board shall designate from the membership of the association a finance committee, consisting of three members, and in its discretion a co-operation committee, a committee on public documents, and other committees, and may appoint assistant officers or reporters, necessary or desirable to transact business or prepare reports for the association.

§ 7. *Finance committee.* The finance commit-

tee shall make all needed appropriations, audit bills, and give orders on the treasurer for payment; and no expense shall be incurred on behalf of the association by any officer or committee, in excess of the appropriation made for the purpose by the finance committee.

§ 8. *Votes by correspondence.* Any resolution approved in writing by every member of the executive board or of any committee shall have the force of a vote.

#### 5. Council.

§ 1. *Members.* There shall be a council of the association, which shall include as active councillors the members of the executive board and eighteen additional councillors to be elected, one-third each year, for a period of three years, by the association; and as representative councillors the designated representatives of sections and affiliated organizations.

§ 2. *Meetings.* The council shall meet at the place of meeting of the association, immediately prior to the first business session of the annual meeting of the association and immediately prior to the final session thereof, and also between meetings of the association on call of the executive board or of a majority of the elected councillors or of not less than ten representative councillors.

§ 3. *Quorum.* A quorum of the council shall consist at the annual meeting of fifteen of the active and representative councillors, and at other meetings of a majority of active councillors with such representative councillors as may be present.

§ 4. *Voting.* At the meetings of the council a vote shall be carried by the votes of two-thirds of the active councillors voting, unless by vote of two-thirds of the active councillors present the representative councillors shall be called upon to vote, in which case a vote shall be carried by the votes of two-thirds of the active and representative councillors voting. A representative councillor shall be entitled to a seat and voice at all meetings of the council, but not to a vote except as above provided.

§ 5. *Substitutes and proxies.* A section or an affiliated organization may designate a substitute for its representative councillor, but no other proxies shall be allowed. In case an active councillor is also a representative councillor he shall cast only one vote.

§ 6. *Duties.* The council shall provide any necessary regulations in respect to sections and affiliated organizations. It shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office occurring between the annual meetings of the association, but in case of its failure to elect within one month after such vacancy the vacancy may be filled by the executive board. It shall prepare recommendations for the annual meeting of the association, and all resolutions passed by the association, except votes of thanks and as to local arrangements during the annual meeting, shall be referred to the council previous to the final session of the association. At such final session, the council shall report on such resolutions, which shall stand as the act of the association only on the approval of the council, or, in case of disapproval by the council, on a three-fourths vote of the association; except that if the council fails to report on any resolution of the association, such resolution shall stand as the act of the association.

#### 6. Publishing section.

§ 1. The publishing section shall consist of five members appointed by the executive board for terms of not more than three years. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

§ 2. The publishing section shall annually appoint from its own number a chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

§ 3. No moneys shall be paid by the treasurer except with the written approval of three other members of the publishing section, and no work shall be undertaken except by vote of a majority of the whole section.

§ 4. The treasury of the publishing section shall be entirely distinct from that of the association, and the association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing section. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be appropriated from the treasury of the association for the running expenses of the publishing section, but the publishing section shall depend on the endowment fund as the financial basis of its undertakings.

§ 5. The publishing section shall report in writing at each annual meeting of the Association.

#### 7. Sections.

§ 1. Sections for the consideration of the work of state, law, college, reference, large, small, or other libraries of special class, or of the relations of trustees, assistants, catalogers, or any other special class of library workers, may be formed by any ten members of the association, with the approval of the council.

§ 2. Each section may designate a chairman and a secretary who, with other officers or persons designated, shall constitute a managing committee for such section. The managing committee shall arrange, with the approval of the executive board, programs for section meetings, and shall designate each year a representative for the council of the association.

§ 3. Sessions of each section shall be provided for at the annual meetings of the association, and may be held also at other times and places, by vote of the section or of its managing committee. Sessions of the sections shall be open to any member of the association, but no member may vote in any section unless enrolled as a member of such section previous to the session.

§ 4. If at any time after one year from the organization of any section its active membership shall be less than twenty, or the attendance at a regular session should be less than ten, the council may withdraw the authority for such section.

#### 8. Affiliated organizations.

§ 1. Any state, local, or other library organization may be affiliated with the American Library Association, on approval by the council, by registering with the secretary its constitution or plan of organization, and by complying with the conditions, if any, prescribed by the council.

§ 2. Each affiliated organization shall pay into the treasury of the association annually ten cents

for each of its active members, and will be entitled to a copy of the proceedings and of the other publications of the association, including those of the publishing section.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the council or of the executive board to provide or suggest a special topic and speakers for one session in each year of each affiliated organization.

§ 4. Each affiliated organization may designate each year a representative for the council of the association, but no person shall be so designated who is not a member of the American Library Association.

#### 9. Meetings.

§ 1. *Annual meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such place and time as may be determined by the association, or, if it does not so determine, by the council, or, if that does not determine, by the executive board; and the council or executive board shall have power to alter the time and place of the annual meeting should occasion arise.

§ 2. *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the association may be called at the discretion of the council, and shall be called by the president on request of at least twenty members; provided that at least one month's notice be duly given, and that only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

§ 3. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum, provided not less than twenty thereof shall be resident elsewhere than at the place of meeting; but no vote shall be deemed carried unless thirty members vote in its favor. But no member shall be counted for the quorum or shall vote, except on votes of thanks and on local arrangements, who has not been a member for at least three months prior to the meeting.

§ 4. *Program.* The program for the annual meeting shall be arranged by a program committee provided for by the executive board, or, if such a committee be not appointed, then by the president and secretary of the association acting as such committee in co-operation with any local committee, and with the managing committees of the several sections, and the executive board may also appoint or approve a local committee to have charge, in consultation with the executive board, of the local arrangements for the general meeting. The executive board shall have authority to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers, and to delegate such authority to a committee or officer.

§ 5. *Elections.* It shall be the duty of the executive board to provide a ballot containing not less than two nominees for each candidacy to be voted on by the association, including any names filed with the secretary by five members twenty-four hours before such election.

§ 6. *Resolutions.* The executive board, or on its failure to act the president and secretary, shall designate for each annual meeting a resolutions committee, to prepare for the association needed votes of thanks and resolutions on local arrangements.

#### 10. Amendments and by-laws.

§ 1. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote at two suc-

cessive meetings of the association, provided that each member shall be notified of the proposed amendment at least one month before its final adoption.

§ 2. *By-laws.* Any by-law not inconsistent with this constitution may be adopted or amended by a three-fourths vote at any meeting and may be suspended by unanimous vote at any meeting.

### American Library Association.

*President:* William C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

*Secretary:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ATLANTA CONFERENCE, MAY 8-13, 1899.

The secretary has issued the following circular:

The annual meeting of the A. L. A. for the year 1899 will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, beginning Monday evening, May 8. The post-conference, and trip following, will begin Saturday morning, May 13.

Headquarters, and place of holding a majority of the sessions, will be at the Kimball House. Reduced rate of \$2.50 per day is given by that house to the A. L. A. people for this occasion. The local committee, on individual application, can make provision to a moderate extent at private boarding-houses and special rates for those who wish to be quartered outside of hotels. Send early notice to Miss Anne Wallace, Librarian Young Men's Library Association, Atlanta, Ga., in either case, stating accommodations desired.

#### ATTENDANCE.

Replies to the announcement circular of February 22, and other information received by the secretary, indicate that the attendance at the Atlanta meeting will be notable. Representation from all parts of the country is assured, and in larger numbers than at first seemed possible, considering the distances to be travelled.

#### PROGRAM.

The outline program printed below will indicate to some extent what has been planned for this meeting. Final details remain to be determined in some instances. The various section sessions are expected to prove marked features of the occasion; and for some of them the respective officers, or committees in charge, have prepared carefully chosen programs. It is believed that the particular subjects selected for such consideration, ample time for discussion and questioning being allowed, will be found most helpful and interesting.

The following well-known members of the association will have place, and are counted upon to take part in the program of either the public meeting or certain other general sessions: Messrs. Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins, Charles C. Soule, Samuel S. Green, C. A. Cut-



ter, Frank P. Hill, Wm. H. Brett, John Thomson, and William Beer. Also one or more local speakers yet to be named.

*General Program.*

Monday, May 8. Evening (8:00-10:30).

- 1 Informal reception and acquaintance session.

Tuesday, May 9. Morning (10:00-12:30).

- 2 General session. — President's address; Reports of Officers, Committees, etc.

Afternoon (3:00-5:30).

- 3 Section sessions. — Elementary section (1)  
College and Reference Libraries (1)

Evening (8:00-10:00).

- 4 Public meeting. — Topics: Library advancement; Travelling libraries; Women's clubs and libraries; Library buildings (illustrated).

Wednesday, May 10. Morning (10:00-12:30).

- 5 General session. — Topics of Tuesday evening continued and discussed in detail.

Afternoon (2:00-6:30).

- 6 Local entertainment. — Trip to Stone Mountain, and barbecue, etc.

Evening (8:30-10:30).

- 7 Section sessions. — State and Law Libraries. (1)  
College and Reference Libraries. (2)

Thursday, May 11. Morning 10:00-12:30).

- 8 General session. — Co-operation committee in charge.

Afternoon (3:00-5:30).

- 9 Section sessions. — Elementary Section. (2)  
Large Libraries Section. (1)  
(Afternoon sessions at Piedmont Driving Club House; with lunch and "coondance" at sundown.)

Evening (8:00-10:30).

- 10 Reception and social at Piedmont Club House.

Friday, May 12. Morning (10:00-12:30).

- 11 General session. — Reports; Election; Discussion of open shelves.

Afternoon (3:00-5:30).

- 12 Section sessions. — Large Libraries Section. (2)  
Trustees Section. (1)

Evening (8:00-10:00).

- 13 Final session. — Resolutions; Unfinished business; Local entertainment.

Saturday, May 13. Morning (7:30-12:30).

- 14 Post-conference commences with trip to Chattanooga, etc.

*TRUSTEES AND LIBRARIANS.*

The association urges upon boards of library trustees and directors the importance of being represented at its meetings by one or more of their number. The Trustees Section has a regular organization, and the results of their participation in the conferences of the A. L. A. have been evident.

Furthermore, the sending of the librarian as a delegate (expenses paid if possible, but otherwise with leave of absence and full pay to any librarian or assistant who does attend the meeting) proves an equally desirable practice. The librarians get rest, recreation, and inspiration; they also obtain many direct suggestions; and ideas gained at the meetings may often profit the library for many years.

*NOTE.*

Members are requested to bring plans of library buildings recently erected or in contemplation; also, new blanks, appliances, or devices in library economy not previously exhibited or described.

*TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.*

The principal passenger traffic associations have authorized the customary round-trip rates of a fare and a third, on the certificate plan, from places in their territory. This practically includes all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, except Texas. Such rates are conditioned upon going and returning by the same route, and are somewhat restrictive as to stop-overs.

When buying tickets, ask for certificates for attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association at Atlanta. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with the necessary certificate forms. Lacking them, local tickets should be bought to the nearest point that is so provided.

Full first-class one-way fare must be paid in order to obtain a certificate. If a through ticket can not be procured at the starting point, purchase first to the most convenient trunk line point and there repurchase. *Obtain a standard certificate with each ticket. No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, countersigned at the meeting by both the Secretary and the special agent of the Passenger Associations.*

Tickets on this plan may be purchased not earlier than May 4, or later than May 10. *Stop-over privileges not allowed returning, and the certificates are not transferable.*

The reduction is good for all who wish to make avail of it and attend the meeting. Tickets for the return journey, at one-third fare, may be purchased not later than May 17 upon surrender of a properly countersigned certificate. Bear in mind that the issue of certificates, and tickets thereon, entails extra labor and requires much more time than usual ticket selling. Therefore be on hand early, or give notice to the agents at least 30 minutes before departure of trains.

The certificate plan, it may be said, serves best the purposes of such as desire to make a very expeditious trip, at the least outlay of time and money. The inconveniences of that plan are often reduced, however, and sometimes entirely avoided, by means of party arrangements, with consequent more freedom in route and stops. Therefore, those who can devote a little more time to the journey, and conform to certain advance details of routes and dates,



would better join one or the other of such travel parties of their respective sections, so far as place and circumstances will admit of doing.

#### PARTY PLANS.

An illustrated circular issued with the announcement contains particulars of the party trip arranged with the Norfolk and Western Railway by the travel committee for the Eastern and Seaboard sections. Together with the post-conference trip, it includes the time from May 5 to 19.

On behalf of the members located in the Central and Western states, Travel Secretary George B. Meleney, No. 215 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. (Library Bureau), has in hand the arrangements for a party trip, particulars of which will be announced in April to all who advise him of their intentions.

Meanwhile, all persons who expect to attend the meeting, and desire to take advantage of the special travel opportunities, should at once notify the nearest travel secretary. Let those residing north and west of the Ohio river and the meridian of Buffalo, in particular, communicate with Mr. Meleney. Routes via and tending towards Cincinnati and Chattanooga form the most usual and convenient thoroughfare for travel from that part of the country.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT.

G. B. MELENEY, western travel secretary, has issued the following prospectus of special train arrangements (Chicago to Atlanta) for the accommodation of Western members.

#### ITINERARY.

Leave Chicago, Polk St. Depot (Monon Route), Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m.

Leave Indianapolis (C. H. & D.), Sunday, May 7, 3:35 a.m.

Arrive Cincinnati (C. H. & D.), Sunday, May 7, 7:30 a.m.

Sunday will be spent in Cincinnati for rest and a visit to the "Queen City."

Leave Cincinnati (Queen & Crescent Route), Sunday, May 7, 8 p.m.

Leave Lexington, Ky. (Queen & Crescent Route), Sunday, May 7, 10:30 p.m.

Arrive Chattanooga, Tenn. (Queen & Crescent Route), Monday, May 8, 6:25 a.m.

The train will be held till arrival of the Eastern Library train, both running to Atlanta as one train.

Leave Chattanooga (Southern Railway), Monday, May 8, 12:10 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta (Southern Railway), Monday, May 8, 5 p.m.

#### Returning.

Leave Atlanta (Southern Railway), Saturday, May 13, 7:50 a.m.

Arrive Chattanooga (Southern Railway), Saturday, May 13, 1 p.m.

At Lookout Inn over Sunday.

Leave Chattanooga (Queen & Crescent Route), Tuesday, May 16, 10 a.m.

Leave Cincinnati (C. H. & D.), Tuesday, May 16, 8:45 p.m.

Leave Indianapolis (Monon), Wednesday, May 17, 1:05 a.m.

Arrive Chicago (Monon), Wednesday, May 17, 7:30 a.m.

#### CONNECTIONS.

*At Cincinnati.* Those desiring to leave Chicago Sunday, May 7, 11:45 a.m., and Indianapolis Sunday, May 7, 3:45 p.m., can make close connection with the special leaving Cincinnati Sunday, May 7, 8 p.m.

Members from Michigan and Ohio, also from Western New York and Pennsylvania, arriving in Cincinnati during Sunday, the same. And so, too, from the West and Southwest via St. Louis over B. & O. or Big Four.

*At Lexington.* Members from the West and Southwest via St. Louis over L. E. & St. L.

*At Chattanooga.* Members from Southwest and West via Kansas City over K. C., F. S. & M., and Southern Railway.

#### WAGNER SLEEPERS.

Through sleeping cars will be run from Chicago to Atlanta on this train, being held in Cincinnati on Sunday and at Chattanooga till arrival of Eastern special. Through sleepers will be run from Chattanooga to Chicago on train leaving at 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 16.

#### COST.

Tickets are sold to Atlanta from any point for one full fare, and a certificate is issued by the ticket agent at place of purchase, which entitles the holder to procure a return ticket over the same route for one-third fare.

The cost from Chicago will be:

One fare.....	\$21.40
Return ticket, one-third.....	7.15
Through sleeper, \$4.50 each way.....	9.00

Total transportation.. \$37.55

Meals *en route* extra. Kimball House, Atlanta, \$2.50 per day.

#### TIME LIMIT.

The Central Passenger Association (Chicago and east of Chicago) allows for sale of tickets good for return from Atlanta till May 20.

The Western Passenger Association (west of Chicago) allows for sale of tickets good for return from Atlanta till May 14.

The Southeastern Passenger Association has made a ruling allowing stop-over at Chattanooga, on return trip, of three days.

The return trip, leaving Chattanooga in the morning, runs through the mountains of Tennessee and the Blue Grass region of Kentucky by daylight.

For berths and other information address,  
 GEO. B. MELENEY,  
 215 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.,  
*Travel Secretary for the Western States.*

## INVITATION TO MONTREAL FOR 1900.

A FORMAL invitation to the American Library Association to hold its annual meeting in Montreal in 1900, and offering the use of the McGill University building for sessions, was forwarded to the secretary of the A. L. A. on March 28 by the authorities of McGill University, Montreal. The invitation, which has been previously presented to the association by Mr. Gould, of McGill University, is a most cordial one, and will be duly presented to the Atlanta conference.

Concerning this invitation, Mr. Dewey addresses the following communication to the JOURNAL:

"I learn with pleasure of the official invitation from the board of governors of McGill University for the A. L. A. to meet in Montreal in 1900. This seems to me an ideal place. We naturally should come east and north. Montreal is a delightful place in the summer, and we shall have an opportunity to see the great strides made in the last few years by McGill University, the leading institution of the entire Dominion. With the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, Quebec, and other attractive features, and the chance to see libraries outside the United States without the labor and expense of a journey abroad, large numbers ought to accept the cordial invitation of McGill. I learn from Wisconsin that our friends there wish us to come in 1900, so that all interests seem to make the way clear for Montreal next year.

MELVIL DEWEY."

## State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Young Men's Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

The governor has appointed the members of the newly created state library commission as follows: Joseph R. Voris, Bedford; Jacob P. Dunn, Indianapolis; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville. State librarian W. E. Henry, by virtue of his office, is a member and secretary of the commission.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

## State Library Associations.

## CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

## COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

## CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in the Case Memorial Library, Hartford, March 24, 1899.

After the usual business, Forrest Morgan gave an address on "Literature by sample," describing the history and making of anthologies.

At the recess for luncheon, opportunity was given to inspect the interesting exhibit of rare incunabula belonging to the Case Memorial Library, which included the four great polyglot Bibles and several block-letter books.

The first business of the afternoon session was the election of officers for the year, which resulted as follows: President, William J. James, Middletown; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Agnes Hills, Bridgeport, Mrs. Mary B. Cheney, South Manchester; Samuel P. Willard, Colchester; Cornelia W. Chappell, jr., New London; Harry W. Kent, Norwich; Secretary, Josephine S. Heydrick, Southport; Treasurer and assistant secretary, Alice T. Cummings, Hartford.

Professor Alfred T. Perry, librarian of the Case Memorial Library, outlined the system of classifying that library, which is one of the largest theological libraries in the United States. It was found that neither the Decimal nor Expansive systems of classification were adapted to its needs. The former omitted subdivisions for subjects upon which books were written, and gave others fitting no books; while the latter system was too complicated in numbering. The method evolved combines principles from each system. Theology is considered the centre or basis of the classification, and the 26 letters of the alphabet are used to represent the 26 main classes into which all the books are divided. Subdivisions are made by adding decimal to these letters, as occasion demands. This combination of letters and figures make the class number, the author number being the Cutter number.

The discussion of the relation of the Sunday-school library to the public library occupied the rest of the afternoon.

The first paper on the subject was by William H. Hall, of West Hartford, who has had 20 years of experience in Sunday-school work in Connecticut. He outlined briefly the history of the Sunday-school library, the character of which was at first religious and largely doctrinal but which was greatly modified by the introduction of the typical goody-goody Sunday-school trash. This latter lost its flavor after the young people found better books in the new public library, and the result has been a growing popularity of the public library and disuse of the Sunday-school library. Many books published by Sunday-school library publishers are now in demand elsewhere, and the character of the so-called Sunday-school story has improved. In answer to queries sent Sunday-school superintendents in the state, the almost universal reply was that the circulation of books from their libraries had largely decreased since the opening of the public library in the village or town. A few Sunday-school libraries have a carefully selected collection of books, and the reason for their disuse must not be attributed to the character of the selection. The public libraries have the advantage of better financial support and administration. They are more accessible, and parents and public school teachers refer more often to them. If the Sunday-school library would narrow its scope, and circulate chiefly aids for the Sunday-school lessons, it would perhaps fare better.

Mrs. George M. Stone told of the method successfully tried by the Asylum avenue Baptist Sunday-school. Finding their collection unpopular, some years ago, they gave it away, and replaced it by a collection of books including history, travel, biography, religion, science, and fiction, in the latter class being found the works of Besant, Black, Stowe, Wilkins, and Jewett. The library has been a success and greatly used.

A paper by Susan T. Clark, of Hartford, was read on the work of the Connecticut Ladies' Commission on Sunday-school Books. This commission was appointed by the Congregational Club of Connecticut for the purpose of reading and selecting books for Sunday-school libraries. There were 20 ladies on the commission, and all books placed on the published list were read and annotated by at least seven members, and voted upon by all. The list has had a wide circulation, and is perhaps more useful in what it excludes.

Mrs. Waldo S. Pratt also spoke upon the subject. Charles S. Wooding, of Bristol, advocated co-operation between Sunday-school and public libraries. The former have a legitimate place in supplying reading-matter for the youngest readers and helps for study of Sunday-school lessons, also in supplying supplementary reading, such as travel in Bible countries, biographies, and biblical fiction. Frank B. Gay and A. W. Tyler also urged co-operation.

Professor Perry said there were three ideals for Sunday-school libraries: first, one which supplied suitable Sunday reading; second, a select library including general literature; third, a working library for teachers and classes of the

school. Incities it is not the place of the Sunday-school library to furnish general reading, so its aim should be to supply a working library for the teachers—sets of commentaries, lives of Christ, books on missions, etc. This should be a circulating library, and open more than once a week.

Charles D. Hine said that the result of investigations by the Connecticut Public Library Commission showed there were between 70,000 and 75,000 books in Sunday-school libraries in the state, of which about nine-tenths were valueless, some positively harmful. The verdict of the investigation was that Sunday-school libraries have no right to exist except as helps to teachers, or when containing books on beliefs of especial denominations. They should in no way interfere with the public library.

After a vote of thanks to the trustees of the Case Memorial Library and Professor Perry, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPHINE S. HEYDRICK, *Secretary*.

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

#### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

*Secretary:* Miss Belle S. Hanna, Public Library, Greencastle.

*Treasurer:* Miss Jessie Allen, Public Library, Indianapolis.

#### IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

*Treasurer:* Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library.

*Secretary:* H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

*Treasurer:* Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, Bay City.

*Treasurer:* Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

*Secretary:* Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

*NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

*Secretary:* Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

*NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* A. H. Chase, Concord.

*Secretary:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

*NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* F. P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Secretary:* Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Treasurer:* Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

*TRI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.*

The annual joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Library associations, held at Atlantic City for three years past, was this year swelled by the co-operation of the New York Library Club, which voted to make this conference take the place of its regular March meeting. The meeting which was held March 17-18 was therefore the largest on record, and the most successful, despite the unfavorable weather, which indeed probably explained in a measure the large attendance at all sessions. Among those present were: W. C. Lane, president of the A. L. A.; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr, C. A. Cutter, F. P. Hill, Dr. E. J. Nolan, A. E. Bostwick, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Dr. Leipziger, John Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, R. R. Bowker, A. W. Tyler, and others.

The first session was called to order at 8.50 on Friday evening, March 17, by Dr. E. J. Nolan, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Miss M. J. Milsted was elected secretary in the absence of Miss Farr. Dr. Nolan then delivered a short address of welcome, touching happily upon the astonishing development of library meetings in recent years, and referring to the early conferences of the A. L. A., which were smaller than many of the state meetings now held. He spoke of the first conference held in Philadelphia in 1876, sketched lightly the dominant figures there assembled—Poole, Winsor, Spofford, and Dewey—and spoke of the great results that had followed upon that meeting and its successors. "Those who have been regularly attendants at the meetings have been not only instructed by what they have heard, but stimulated by the example of earnest and cultured men and women, whose life-work is performed not as if it were a task set by a master, and to be accomplished with a minimum of effort and in the

briefest time, but rather as if it were regarded as a high mission inspired by the finest ideals for the moral and intellectual advancement of mankind." He touched also upon the triumph of library standards implied in the recent appointment of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress, and the growing public feeling against the political misuse of library appointments.

"A lending library for libraries" was the first paper of the evening, by Dr. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton. It was a forcible and scholarly plea for the establishment of what the speaker termed a "National Lending Library" for libraries, either independent or as a department of the Library of Congress, intended to bring to students and investigators the material necessary in their work and unobtainable in local libraries, and to form the centre of a great organized system of inter-library loans. He referred with appreciation to the courteous aid given by Harvard University in lending books to other libraries, but said that it was of course impossible for any library, in justice to its own constituency, to meet the many and varying demands of other and less fully equipped institutions. The establishment of an authorized national centre for inter-library loans would, he thought, be of the broadest usefulness, effecting at least the "direct encouragement of scientific research, a very large national economy in removing unnecessary duplication of purchases, and an improvement of existing libraries, in removing the strain of competition and of effort to cover the whole ground." A short discussion followed, in which Mr. Warrington referred to the practicability of having copies of desired extracts from unattainable books made at the libraries owning the volumes, at small cost. Dr. Jastrow suggested that university libraries might specialize in certain fields, and thus facilitate the common interchange of desired books; Mr. Lane referred to the broad system of lending in use at the Surgeon-General's Library in Washington, and Mr. Cutter spoke of the same courtesies as extended by the library of the Department of Agriculture.

John Ashhurst, 3d, of the West Philadelphia branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, read a capital paper on "Children's rooms in free libraries," touching upon the need of such separate departments, the qualifications of the children's librarian, and the varying phases of library work with children, with a humor and a sincerity of sentiment that were equally delightful.\*

W. C. Lane, president of the A. L. A., was the last speaker, and presented a statement on the events leading to "The appointment of a Librarian of Congress," which was received with sustained interest and keen appreciation of the gratifying result achieved by the library profession in Mr. Putnam's nomination.† On motion of Mr. Hill, a committee was appointed to express the approval of the conference regarding Mr. Putnam's appointment. The chair

\* This will appear as one of the "Occasional papers" of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

† See L. J., March, p. 99-101.



named Messrs. Hill, Cutter, and Montgomery as such a committee, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10.45, W. C. Lane presiding. After the election of several persons to membership in the Pennsylvania Library Club the first subject for discussion, "The Sunday-school library," was introduced by F. N. Chamberlin, of the Library Bureau. The chief points brought out were that the public library and the Sunday-school library too seldom worked in harmony with each other, and that with the development of the public library the usefulness of the Sunday-school collection was seriously curtailed. It was suggested that the Sunday-school collection might well be managed as a branch of the public library, and that the organized associations for the promotion of Sunday-school work should endeavor to strengthen and improve the Sunday-school libraries, and develop them, in small communities, to serve as beginnings toward a public library. The generally inferior quality of the books in these collections was also referred to. An animated and prolonged discussion followed. Dr. Leipziger advocated the general transfer of Sunday-school libraries to public libraries; Mr. Weeks, of Newark, spoke of the Sunday-school methods of 35 years ago, and referred to the great good accomplished by a well-managed and attractive collection; and Mr. Warrington dissented from the suggestion that the Sunday-school library be abolished, as it occupied a field of great usefulness, and thought that it should furnish books of amusement as well as books of a purely religious character. Mr. Ayres, of Drew Theological Seminary, spoke of the difficulties in selecting books for such collection and of the frequent indifference or ignorance of the selectors; and Miss Adams, of Plainfield, advocated the control of Sunday-school libraries as branches of the public library. Indeed, it was evident that most of those present favored making the public library the centre of local book supply, at least for general and recreative reading, leaving the collection of theological and sectarian literature, Sunday-school helps, etc., to the Sunday-school collection. Other speakers were Dr. Richardson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bostwick, and Mr. Hill, and on motion of Mr. Chamberlin, it was recommended that a committee, consisting of members of the three associations represented, be appointed to further consider the subject.

Dr. Edward Ellis Allen, principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, then presented a most interesting paper on "Departments for the blind in free libraries." He referred to the several systems of type in use in books for the blind, and said that books in both the Moon and the point type were desirable, as the former was more easily used by the adult blind or those not specially trained, while the point type was in general use among students of blind institutions and the more intellectual blind. The work done by the Home Teaching Society for the Blind in Philadelphia was mentioned, and the need of em-

phasizing home use of such books was dwelt upon. "What is really needed is not so much reading-rooms as repository-rooms — repositories for books, not places where the blind are invited to read or to be read to, but rather collections of books, popular and well selected, which may be taken home and enjoyed in leisure and solitude. Lending libraries there must be, or the use of the books will be so small as to be discouraging, and the fact should be advertised that embossed books may be borrowed for the asking. The department should be not only a lending library, but also a sending library. No method can be so fruitful as to send teachers to search out the blind in their homes, teach them to read, and when necessary carry the books to them. This may not be legitimate library work, but it is the most effective way of reaching those for whom the department is intended. Reading-rooms alone will not begin to fulfil the mission of the libraries."

Mr. Thomson, commenting upon Dr. Allen's paper, spoke of the transfer to the Free Library of Philadelphia of the work formerly carried on by the Home Teaching Society, which still provides teachers, who work under the auspices of the library.\*

"Medical libraries" was the subject of a paper by Dr. William Browning, of Brooklyn, treasurer of the Association of Medical Libraries, which, in the writer's absence, was read by Mr. Thomson. Dr. Browning touched upon three points in the formation of medical libraries: the method of their establishment, the means of increasing their success, and the need of a central clearing-house or exchange for medical books. He thought that in larger cities — of about 100,000 inhabitants and over — the best means of insuring permanence and success was by the establishment of a separate library conducted by a medical organization, but that in smaller cities and towns a medical department of the public library was the most promising method. He urged the systematic collection of reports, transactions, local medical ephemera, public documents, and all available printed material dealing with medical subjects, and referred to the need of obtaining the active co-operation of at least one interested physician; and he outlined the benefits that might be derived from a central exchange, which should accumulate duplicates, gifts, transactions, etc., and bring them into general usefulness by general distribution. Adjournment was then taken.

The final session of the meeting was called to order at 8.45 Saturday evening, Dr. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, presiding. Dr. Nolan presented a telegram, just received from Mr. Herbert Putnam, announcing his appointment to, and acceptance of, the office of Librarian of Congress, and it was voted that a response be at once despatched conveying to Mr. Putnam the congratulations of the tri-state meeting. Mr. Hill, as chairman

\* The establishment of the department for the blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia was noted in *L. J.*, Jan., p. 22.



of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following:

"Whereas, The Pennsylvania Library Club, the New Jersey Library Association, and the New York Library Club, in joint convention at Atlantic City, have heard with much pleasure of the action of the President of the United States in appointing Mr. Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress; and

"Whereas, The members of these associations are of the opinion that by so doing the President has secured for the national library a man who is eminently qualified to perform the duties of that office, and one who has the good-will and respect of every member of the library profession;

"Be it resolved, That this convention extend to the President of the United States its hearty thanks for his broad-minded decision in this matter, and express to him the satisfaction which this appointment has given it."

A second resolution was also submitted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this convention be extended to the President of the American Library Association, Mr. W. C. Lane, for the exceedingly able and dignified manner in which he has presented the views of the library profession to the President of the United States and influential individuals in Washington in regard to the appointment of the Librarian of Congress."

Both resolutions were unanimously carried.

Mr. H. J. Carr spoke briefly on the approaching conference of the A. L. A. at Atlanta in May, and urged the value of attendance at that meeting as an aid and inspiration in future work.

A paper on "Ancient coins as authenticating historical records," by Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, which had place in the program, was omitted owing to Mr. Outerbridge's absence, and Miss Beatrice Winsor, of Newark, read a paper on "The progress of the public library in Germany," the brevity of which was, she intimated, a direct indication of the extent of the subject. There were said to be at the present time over 130 volksbibliotheken in Germany, with 14,784,115 volumes, most of which were begun as free public reading-rooms and gradually extended to include the issue of books for family use. Their circulation is small, hardly averaging one book per inhabitant, and its cost is much lower than in American libraries, ranging from one to two-and-a-half cents as against our seven to thirteen cents per volume. The gradual awakening of Germany to a more effective public library development is, however, indicated in various directions, and "it will not be long before Germany takes her proper place, forming a triumvirate with England and America."

"New lamps for old" was the title of a short paper by Miss Helen E. Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, who had taken as her subject some of the older novels, apt to be forgotten in the modern rush for "something new," but no less permanent and of enduring charm; and who thought that an exchange now and then of the new lamps for the older ones might be well worth the making.

R. R. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, followed with an address, taking as his text "The library," and touching upon the varied and manifold activities that had developed since the first meeting of the A. L. A. in 1876; and

Melvil Dewey spoke effectively upon the work of the modern librarian in raising educational and artistic standards, and stemming the flood of trashy literature that is constantly poured out upon the public. This closed the meeting; the floor was promptly cleared, and a special Terpsichorean session followed. Many of the members departed on Sunday afternoon, but some spent the following Sunday, and it is rumored saw the sun shine on the board walk.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

*Secretary:* W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

*Treasurer:* J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Robinson Locke, Toledo.

*Secretary:* Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

*Treasurer:* Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

*Fifth annual meeting:* Toledo, O., Aug. 9 and 10, 1899.

The executive committee of the Ohio Library Association has arranged for a special Ohio car from Cincinnati to Atlanta, conditional upon the departure of a party of 20. It is thought that the number of the Ohio delegation will even exceed this.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Dr. E. J. Nolan, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

*Treasurer:* Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

#### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

*Secretary:* Miss M. L. Titcomb, Goodrich Memorial Library, Newport.

*Treasurer:* E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

#### WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

*Secretary:* Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

*Treasurer:* Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

#### NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

## Library Clubs.

## BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss Helen S. Carter, Leicester, Mass.

*Secretary:* C. H. Clark, West Brookfield, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

## LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Elizabeth D. Renninger, Catholic Institute.

The Library Club of Buffalo met Thursday evening, March 16, in the rooms of the Niagara Falls Public Library. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Miss Ella M. Edwards, the originator and moving spirit of the club, also chairman of the program committee, presided. After a few words of welcome from Mr. Peter A. Porter, president of the Niagara Falls board of trustees, the subject for the evening's discussion, "The library and the public schools," was presented to the club from the teacher's standpoint by Miss Druar, of Buffalo (see p. 143), and from the librarian's point of view by C. G. Leeland, who has been engaged in school work in connection with the Buffalo Public Library (see p. 150). At the conclusion of the papers the club was addressed by the mayor of Niagara Falls and by the superintendent of public schools. The remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment, and the meeting proved one of the most successful as well as the most pleasant that has yet taken place. ELIZABETH D. RENNINGER, *Secretary*.

## CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. W. Gates, Hammond Library.

*Secretary:* C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club took place at the Chicago Public Library on the evening of Thursday, March 9, with an exceptionally large attendance of members and friends, including many students from the library schools. The executive committee reported the following names of applicants for membership: Miss Mary E. Hawley, John Crerar Library; Miss Zoe Faddés, Chicago Normal School; Mr. L. L. Conant, Subscription News Co.; and Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Hayes, Cooke & Co. These were unanimously elected.

The program consisted of four short papers on topics of practical interest, presented by library assistants. The first of these, read by Miss Eleanor Roper, dealt exhaustively with the work of the accession department of the John Crerar Library, and bore abundant witness to the admirable and systematic organization of that library. Mr. J. Ritchie Patterson, superintendent of binding at the Chicago Public Library, gave a most interesting talk on book-binding, replete with instructive hints and sound advice based upon years of actual experience.

Miss C. D. Durkee followed with "A few notes on reference work at the Newberry Library," setting forth the lights and shadows of that exacting branch of library science in a bright and entertaining manner. Mr. Clarence A. Torrey then gave an account of the departmental libraries at the University of Chicago, their organization and administration. Mr. Torrey dealt with his subject in a manner which showed his familiarity with it, and held the interest of all present.

At the conclusion of the program the members proceeded on a tour of inspection through the Public Library building, under the guidance of Mr. Hild and assistants. All the rooms were opened and illuminated, and the beautiful decorations seemed to scintillate with added splendor in honor of the occasion.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

## NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, Brooklyn.

*Secretary:* Frank Weitenkampf, N. Y. Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President:* Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

*Secretary:* W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

*Treasurer:* T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

*Meetings:* Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 38th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at Columbian University March 8, 1899, with the president, Dr. H. C. Bolton, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The executive committee reported the election to membership of Mr. Wilhelmus B. Bryan.

The first communication of the evening was by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, on "The literature of Porto Rico," being a most interesting account of his opinions and observations on the literature of that island, as the result of a personal visit made there recently in the interests of the Library of Congress. A synopsis of Dr. Friedenwald's talk shows that there are three principal libraries in Porto Rico, that it is full of poets, and that poetry and history predominate. The first printing press was established about 1807; most of the literati have their books printed at their own expense and distributed among their friends, and are highly cultivated. The island abounds in newspapers, which are all organs of some political faction. A bibliography of Porto Rican literature, published in 1887, includes about 250 volumes, issued between the years 1831 and 1886. Dr. Friedenwald also exhibited specimens of the works of native authors and presses.

Mr. William L. Boyden then presented "A catalog card assorting device," giving a brief description of a method and means for the rapid assortment and distribution of catalog cards and index slips.

The third communication of the evening was by Mr. W. P. Cutter, on "The literature of tobacco." The first specific work on tobacco, said Mr. Cutter, was issued in 1572, when a French *abbé* treated the subject from a medicinal standpoint. Curiously enough, although Shakespeare's contemporaries frequently referred to tobacco in their works, yet he never mentioned the subject. About 1500 books have been issued on tobacco, and there are about 15,000 references to it in other productions. The collection of works on tobacco in the library of the Department of Agriculture is larger, by probably 10 times, than any other in existence.

The report of the committee on current events, owing to the lateness of the hour, was postponed until the next meeting.

WILLIAM L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools and Training Classes.

#### COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE senior class began work in 1897, and with such veteran library workers to instruct them as A. R. Spofford, Henderson Presnell, and W. P. Cutter, have made commendable progress. This class includes 12 members, to whom bibliographies have been assigned as follows:

Shakespeare, Miss Bessie Beech.  
Gladstone, Miss N. B. Browne.  
Classification, Mrs. M. R. Fuller.  
Library shelving, Miss Godfrey.  
Incunabula, Miss J. R. Greene.  
Early printed books, Mrs. Happer.  
Bibliographies of illustrated works, Miss E. L. Ogden.  
Bismarck, Miss Sterns.  
The card catalog, Mrs. E. V. Triepel.  
Queen Victoria, Miss G. E. Upton.  
Bookbinding, Mrs. Waring.

Papers are to be prepared upon the following subjects:

Women as librarians, Miss Browne.  
Organization of libraries, Miss Greene.  
Charging systems, Mrs. Fuller.  
The Spanish war, Miss Godfrey.  
Library commissions, Miss Sterns.  
German libraries, Miss Neusbaum.  
Sunday opening, Mrs. Triepel.  
Reading for the young, Miss Upton.  
Children's libraries, Miss Wightman.  
Growth of public libraries, Mrs. Waring.

Several members of the class are already employed in libraries, and are said to be doing efficient work.

EMMA V. TRIEPEL.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### LOAN DEPARTMENT WORK.

The changes in this course, outlined in the September (1898) *JOURNAL*, have proved themselves wise. The class is furnished with a printed description, carefully worded and verified by the inventor or user, of the following typical loan systems, appropriate for various classes of libraries: the Browne and Schwartz

systems, and the systems used in the libraries of the Boston Athenæum, Boston Public, Columbia, Mercantile (N. Y.), New York State, New York State Capitol, Newark, Newton (Mass.), and V. W. C. A. (Albany). Half an hour is spent in a quiz on the system already studied by the class and on the consideration of its strong and weak points, while the rest of the hour is given to important questions connected with this department. A problem assigned to the class in January was submitted March 1, "Prepare a bulletin for posting in the loan-room on the U. S. in world politics. The list must be limited to 20 books or articles." The result was so creditable to the class of 1900 that the collection of bulletins hung as an exhibit attracted much attention. Great variety and originality were shown, uniform excellence in making the titles beautifully clear and legible, and much skill in using flags, pictures, and maps as decoration, compelling the attention of readers without violating good taste or dignity. We would like to test the practical usefulness of these bulletins, and would be glad to loan single bulletins to public libraries making the request and willing to pay expenses.

##### NEWS.

Mr. C. A. Cutter gave his usual course of 10 lectures April 3 to 8 inclusive.

The school will make its library visit April 26 to May 5, including this year New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The summer course will be extended this year from five to six weeks, opening May 23 and closing July 3. A handbook of the summer course (N. Y. State Library handbook 14) has been issued, and can be had on application.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### FIRST-YEAR WORK.

THE cataloging course has included, during the winter term, a series of seven lessons on the cataloging of government documents, the study of government check lists and indexes, and practice in assigning subject headings for government publications. In addition to these lessons two lectures on the subject were given by Miss Edith Fuller, of the Library of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.

The courses in English and American literature, deemed no longer necessary, have been discontinued, and a part of the time thus left open has been devoted to a study of contemporary fiction, an experiment which has proved quite successful, owing to the practical view of it taken by the class as well as to the efforts of the instructor. About 75 authors have been discussed, most of whom were not previously known to the class. Their works were considered from the literary standpoint, and also from the point of view of suitability for the public library, and their circulation in our own library and their frequency of appearance in the finding lists of other libraries were noted. The presence in the class of members of the

circulating staff was a help, and the lessons were, in turn, an assistance to them.

The selection of bibliographies and reading lists for the first-year class was as follows:

Reading list on Theodore Roosevelt.  
George junior republic.  
Debate on bipartisan police boards.  
Prison labor.  
Debate on influence of education on crime.  
Playgrounds for city children.  
Employers' liability.  
Nicaragua canal and Clayton-Bulwer treaty.  
Volunteers of America, and the separation from the Salvation Army.  
Helen Keller.  
History of the conceptions of time and space.  
Notable examples of heroism in the late war.  
Accounts of slavery, for children.  
Art and artists: list for children's room.  
Joan of Arc: list for children.  
Poems of events (continuation of subject given last year).  
List of good ghost stories.  
Short stories for easy reading in German.  
Sequels, continuations, and stories dealing with same sets of characters.

#### SECOND-YEAR WORK.

The lessons given to the second-year class on printing and bookbinding were especially valuable this year, as the hand-work gave the students the principles of both crafts and had the advantage over machine-work of being done slowly, so that each step could be observed and understood. Each course has been followed by an examination set by the lecturer. The course in Latin palaeography given to the class at Columbia University by Dr. J. C. Egbert is an addition of this year's establishing. The two terms of lectures have been accompanied by a valuable bibliography of the subject and by work on the facsimiles of ms. in the university library. In Italian the class have translated *Le Abbreviature della Lingua Latina* of Paoli.

The subjects selected for theses by this class are as follows:

European collections of books brought to this country within the past 20 years.  
Manuscript discoveries of the last 10 years.  
Existing schools and courses of palaeography.  
Confiscation of monastery libraries in Italy.

And the list-work assigned is as follows:

Index to illustrations of printers' marks.  
Index to facsimiles, outside of collections, useful in the study of palaeography.  
Index to illustrations of bookbinding.  
Italian vocabulary of terms in bibliography and library economy.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY  
SCHOOL.

THE interest of the Library School is centred now in its travelling library. This is not the first library to travel in Illinois, but it is planned on somewhat different lines from the others. For years individual county superintendents

have secured books through gifts or subscriptions, and have circulated them among the schools in their districts. The club women in certain counties have also been active, and collections of books are now circulated in Kane, Bureau and Ford counties, but they are for the most part gifts, and therefore limited in selection. There is a large proportion of periodicals and paper bound books, and the circulation is generally through the schools. There are also collections of books circulating among university extension centres and philanthropic institutions. The Library School has made a careful selection of subjects, has bought new books in good editions, and will place the collection in a post office or general store. The work of the school interested the Champaign Social Science Club to promise a second library for Champaign County. The school was asked to prepare lists for selection of books and to care for and circulate the library. These libraries will be given into the care of the State Library Commission as soon as one exists.

The seniors are gaining much practical experience from their public library work at Urbana. Each student is responsible for advertising the library during her attendance, and there is considerable rivalry in the matter of bulletins. In February, bulletins were displayed for St. Valentine's day and for Washington's birthday. In March a portrait bulletin was made for five artists whose birthdays occurred in that month. In April a bird bulletin and an animal bulletin will appear. In the meantime one of the students, who is an experienced teacher, is preparing annotated lists of books for the school grades.

The influence of the meeting of the Illinois State Library Association in February is still felt in the added enthusiasm with which the students undertake their work since meeting and hearing the prominent librarians in the State and realizing the future possibilities of the profession.

We are eagerly anticipating the third week in May, when Mr. Dewey and Mr. Thwaites will visit the university on the occasion of our annual High School Conference.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

### Library Economy and History.

#### GENERAL.

ACCOUNT of the safeguarded open-access system in public lending libraries; prepared and circulated by the librarians in charge of English open-access public libraries. London, 1899. 12 p. D.

This brochure, which is signed by 12 English librarians, including Messrs. Brown, Duckworth, and Jast, is the latest polemic in the warfare between the English adherents of open shelves and their opponents. It is a summary and apparently fair review of the objections to the free-access system, presenting the means by which these objections may be overcome—by well-arranged stacks, the use of labels of varying colors for different classes of books, a thor-



oughly safeguarded system of entrance and egress, etc. There is a diagram of the arrangement of the Croydon Public Library; and appended is an itemized table "showing results of the 'safeguarded' open-access system, from statistics supplied by the various libraries." The libraries represented are those of Bournemouth, Brighouse, Clerkenwell, Croydon, Darwen, Hornsey, Huddersfield, Kettering, Kingston, Rothwell, Southport, Widnes, and Worcester.

BALLINGER, J: The public libraries and the schools: an experiment; School children in the public libraries: a sequel—two papers read before the Library Association. London, H. Sotheran & Co., 1899. 20 p. O.

An interesting statement of the various tentative efforts toward library work with the schools made by English libraries, and of the special and successful advances in this direction made in the Cardiff Public Library under Mr. Ballinger's care. While the methods set forth have no special novelty to American librarians they are no less interesting, and it is gratifying to note that an appreciation of the importance of co-operative school and library work is developing in English libraries.

BOLTON, C: Knowles. The profession of librarian. (*In Youth's Companion*, Mr. 9, 1899.) 2½ col.

A short sketch of the scope and variety of a librarian's work, introducing numerous "humors and blunders." It may be noted that Mr. Bolton errs in mentioning the English library law of 1850 as "the beginning of the modern public library," for the Massachusetts act for the establishment and maintenance of the Boston Public Library was passed in 1848 and the New Hampshire library law in 1849.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE of Brussels has issued fasc. 5-6 of its *Bulletin* for 1898. It contains a paper by Charles Didier on "La revue à découper," urging that articles in scientific periodicals, reviews, etc., be so printed and arranged that they may easily be removed for filing without mutilating other contributions; and an article by Signora Sacconi-Ricci, "Sur la numération progressive des sujets dans les catalogues par matières," outlining a method of classification devised by her which is intended to combine the decimal feature with an alphabetic arrangement.

THE *Library Association Record* for March contains an historical "Account of Marsh's Library, Dublin," by Rev. Newport J. D. White, and two good short papers on "The public library lectures," by Peter Cowell, and "The library and the school," by W. E. A. Axon.

OGLE, J: J. The connection between the public library and the public elementary schools: a report based on an inquiry addressed to the free public libraries of England and Wales

and certain American public libraries. 38 p. O.

A "separate" of the report prepared by Mr. Ogle for presentation before the L. A. U. K. Although much that it chronicles is a twice-told tale to American librarians, the report is suggestive and interesting in its summary of the steps taken in English libraries for closer relations with the schools. The American libraries especially mentioned in this connection are those of Worcester, Springfield, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland, Hartford, and Utica. Appended is a "Select list of papers bearing on the subject," including 91 entries, of which 77 refer to the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB. Occasional papers, nos. 4-6, January-March, 1899. 3 nos. O.

These well-printed and attractive publications contain the following papers: no. 4, The German side of Pennsylvania history, by Joseph G. Rosengarten; no. 5, The applied use of photography to the purposes of free libraries, by John Ashhurst, 3d; no. 6, College and university libraries, by Ernest C. Richardson, Ph.D. Each of these papers had been previously presented at a meeting of the club.

#### LOCAL.

Atlanta (Ga.) Y. M. L. A. On March 2 the finance committee of the city council voted unanimously to report in favor of accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for the establishment of a free public library, and to recommend that the Young Men's Library be the nucleus of the proposed library, and that an annual appropriation of \$5000 be made for library maintenance. On March 6 the committee report was adopted by the city council, and the further details of acceptance were carried through without obstacle. The arrangement proposed by the library authorities and accepted by the finance committee provides for the transfer to the city of the site and building now occupied by the library, valued at \$50,000, the books, furniture, etc., contained therein, valued at \$35,000, and the invested funds and securities of the association, valued at about \$11,500; the transfer to be made on condition that the property or its proceeds, if sold, "shall be used for free public library purposes forever"; that the city shall appropriate each year for the support of the library "not less than \$5000, exclusive of interest from such invested funds as may be under the control of the trustees"; that the library be managed by a board of 12 trustees, of whom six shall be nominated by the association, the others to be elected by the city council from the city at large, these trustees to be at first elected two for six years, two for five years, in diminishing ratio until a one-year term is reached, the trustees afterwards elected to serve for six years. If the city shall fail to fulfil the conditions named, the property shall revert to the Young Men's Library Association; but if at the end of six years all conditions are fulfilled and the necessary legislation obtained,



all reversionary rights of the association in the transferred property, together with the right of nomination of trustees, shall cease, "and the whole of the property, together with the rights thereof, will vest absolutely in the city of Atlanta."

*Brockton (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '98.) Added 1395; total 27,605. Issued, home use 115,430; ref. use 3403 (fict. 53.35 %; juv. fict. 21.04 %); school use 2073. New cardholders 2454; total cardholders 11,281. Receipts \$8290.53; expenses, \$8289.74.

Mr. Moulton gives an interesting summary of the work of an unusually successful year. The library has been kept before the public by weekly lists of new books in the local press, lists on timely topics and on special subjects, such as leather and shoe manufacture, standard fiction, etc., and lists for local study clubs, high-school classes, etc. "As one means of bringing the library more before the people, exhibitions of pictures, either owned by the library or loaned to it, will be held. The library has subscribed to the Massachusetts Library Art Club, and through this club will get collections of pictures for exhibition. In November about 100 photographs of the Caucasus were exhibited in the reading-room. The exhibition was a marked success, and many people, in order to see the pictures, visited the reading-room for the first time. The high-school classes in geology came with their instructor on several mornings before the library was opened to study the many views of glaciers.

"Particular attention has been paid to enlarging the reference side of the library, and there are now on the open shelves in the reference-room about 1000 volumes. The librarian has special charge of the reference-room, and gives his personal attention to the readers.

"A special effort has been made to make the branch libraries at Campello and Montello more attractive and more useful. Periodicals that appeal particularly to women have been added, and tables have been bought and reserved for their use. Bulletin-boards, on which are posted lists of the new books and other items of library news, have been placed in these rooms, and more printed catalogs have been provided. Pictures from the illustrated papers and maps illustrating current events have been displayed, and have added to the cheerfulness of the rooms."

The library continues its work for 1899 under improved conditions, as the city council has increased the library appropriation by about \$1000. The publication of a monthly bulletin has also been authorized. In the lack of space for a children's room a children's corner has been arranged at one end of the delivery-room, where several hundred volumes of children's books are placed on open shelves. These are constantly changed, so that eventually all the children's books are thus made accessible. In February an exhibition of fine photographs of Florence was held, which was largely attended; this was succeeded by an exhibition of photographs of colonial houses and furniture.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The library authorities are arranging to lease the private residence known as the "Brevoort mansion," at 26 Brevoort place, for use as a central library building for a term of three years, at \$3000 a year. Many of the books are already stored in the house. It is planned to establish two new branches, to be known as the South and East branches respectively; the former will be at 48th street and Fourth avenue, the latter at 29 Pennsylvania avenue.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Union for Christian Work F. L.* (32d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 2947; total 42,000. Issued, home use 202,919; ref. use 4933. New registration 2240; total registration 25,505. Receipts \$8391.81; expenses \$7828.67.

*Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L.* (Rpt. — 18 months ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 581; total 17,200. Issued, home use 72,151 (fict. 58.8 %; juv. 20.8 %); reading-room attendance 17,130. New cards issued 812; cards in use 4220.

The report is naturally largely concerned with the handsome new library building, which was dedicated in June, 1898, and which cost over \$60,000.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* (2d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 21,687; total 123,988; lost 39. Issued, home use 768,028 (fict. incl. juv. 65.9 %), of which 296,028 were from the open-shelf department; in the children's room 129,587 v. were issued. No statistics of reference use are kept, but 35,811 v. were brought from the stack for consultation by students; there are now 2066 v. in this department. New registration 18,389; total cards in force 49,814. Receipts \$110,229.44; expenses \$109,607.84.

The report gives an interesting review of large and varied activities during the first full year of the library's existence as a free institution.

The open-shelf department has proved a valuable feature and the most important factor in circulation. There were 15,713 v. in this department at the close of the year, of which a small percentage were new books temporarily displayed, and the circulation exceeded the delivery-counter issue by 27,146. "The average number of attendants in the open-shelf department was three. The average number of attendants at the delivery-counter was 12, which at an average salary, \$420 a year, shows a saving of \$3780 in favor of the open shelves. The percentage of fiction drawn from the open shelves is two per cent. greater than from the delivery-counter, and four per cent. greater than the general percentage of the circulation of the entire library. This is because all the new novels, with other new books, are, for a short time, put into a special case in this room." A selection of German books has been added to the department, and one case is devoted to special topics. In this, selections of books on such subjects as China and the powers, with maps, the Spanish-American war, the navy and naval warfare, Gladstone, Bismarck, the English in the Soudan, have been presented at

appropriate times. "These collections have numbered from 25 to 150 volumes each. In every instance the books have been almost immediately drawn, and the difficulty has been to supply the demand of the awakened interest in the subject. The department is a great resource to people who cannot get the special books they want at the delivery-counter. The assistant then goes with the borrower to the adjoining open shelves and shows where books on the same subject are arranged. It is also a great means of bettering the class of reading by placing the best books where people can handle them, and letting good literature recommend itself. The open-shelf room also serves as the main reading-room and is well filled from morning till night every day. The privileges of the open-shelf room in no way interfere with the custom of permitting those who wish to examine the entire collection in the main book-stack."

Of losses of books, in addition to those shown in the charging records, Mr. Elmendorf says: "The reference-books on open shelves are checked every month. At the last inventory nine volumes were unaccounted for. Four of these have probably been stolen and five are thought to be merely misplaced. The complete inventory of the children's department shows 228 volumes missing. These are not deducted from the totals, but carried on a missing list until next year. Many children's books were undoubtedly stolen during the rush of the early days of the library's opening and before the turnstiles were put in, compelling all children going out to pass the charging-desk where their books are examined."

In the cataloging department an author list and card catalog of German books have been made, the shelf list of fiction has been remade and Cutter numbers assigned, a biography finding list has been prepared, a dictionary catalog begun, and various special lists made. "What amounts to the time of one assistant is given by the catalog department for work in the reference-room with great benefit to both departments. The catalogers learn the wants of the public and how to make the library available, and greatly aid the reference librarian by their knowledge of the library, its catalogs and reference lists."

The work with the schools, noted in the report, is more fully treated elsewhere in this issue (see p. 150). 40 travelling libraries, numbering 1509 v., have been sent to teachers, literary clubs, chapter houses, and social settlements, and the circulation reported is 3752.

Three new delivery stations, making a total of seven, were established during the year.

*Cleveland, O. Case L.* An interesting book-plate exhibit, chiefly representative of the work of E. D. French, was opened at the Case Library early in March. The collection is owned by Mr. Paul Lemperly, of Cleveland.

*Denver (Colo.) P. L.* The matter of a building for the two consolidated libraries of Denver was taken up by the library board on March 15, when it was voted to ask the Prudential Com-

pany to erect a suitable building at 15th and Court streets, to be leased by the library board for five years at a rental of 5% of net valuation. It was also voted that the board correspond with the leading libraries of the country to decide the question of adopting the open-shelf system in the new library.

*Dover (N. H.) P. L.* (16th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 1056; total 23,714. Issued, home use 67,109 (fict. 47%; juv. 19%; periodicals 11%); reading-room attendance 23,811, of which 916 represents Sunday attendance. New registration 334; total registration 8695. Receipts \$3925.12; expenses \$3914.38.

The circulation is less by over 6000 than the issue of last year. "The largest cause of the decrease is remote but unmistakable. From the time of the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana harbor the people of our city devoted themselves to newspapers and ceased to read books."

*Georgia Historical Society, Savannah.* The librarian's report for 1898 shows additions of 400 v.; total 22,121. Issued to members 9932; visitors 22,542.

*Germantown, Phila. Friends' F. L.* (Rpt., 1898.) Added 370; total "about 19,000." Issued, home use 12,047; visitors 21,437. New borrowers 370; total cards issued 1262.

The completion of the new catalog is the chief event of the year. Appended is a "List of books added during 1897 and 1898."

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '98.) Added, circulating dept. and branches 2645; total 35,815; issued, home use 216,593; cards in use 12,668. Added, ref. dept. 500; total 13,013; issued from stacks 1672; no. readers 41,803.

The librarian records a decided advance in every department. A second supplement to the catalog has been issued, containing a useful "Special days" list, intended specially for teachers; the circulation of mounted pictures and photographs has been begun; the branch libraries established in the 34 public schools have been continued and their work developed; and the circulation of magazines, the two-book system, and Sunday opening have been introduced. Longer hours of opening and more prompt purchase of books are recommended.

*Groton, Ct. Bill Memorial L.* The library has been reorganized, the books having been reclassified on the decimal system, and a card catalog and card shelf list made. The work was done by Miss Alice M. Richardson and Miss Marion E. Newman, of New London, Ct., and was finished in February.

*Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (13th rpt.—year ending Dec. 1, '98.) Added 6773; total 63,980. Issued, home use 406,915 (fict. 51.68%; juv. fict. 26.17%); ref. use 63,230; reading-room attendance 89,782. New registration 2827; total registration 36,102. Receipts \$55,031.18; expenses \$42,262.65.

From the 15 delivery stations 243,363 v. were issued, or 60% of the whole home circulation.

Co-operation with the schools is "becoming more intimate each year, and the school classic system is assuming large proportions and continues to be well appreciated."

*Kansas State L.* The bill establishing a travelling library department in the state library was passed on March 3.

*Leavenworth, Kan.* The city council decided on March 15 to submit to the voters, at the spring election early in April, the proposition to levy a tax for a public library. This action was taken upon a petition signed by 58 property owners, who asked that the question be submitted to vote.

*Massachusetts State L., Boston.* (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, '98.) Added 4335 v., 5139 pm., at a cost of \$8230 14. Appended to the report are the list of accessions for the year covered, and the special-bulletin "Bibliography of works on taxation," published in January, 1898.

*Minnesota Hist. Soc. L., St. Paul.* (10th biennial rpt., two years ending Jan. 1, '99.) Added 2534; total 62,446. The collection of Minnesota newspapers is an important feature of the library, and the Minnesota department, which fills five large cases and includes eight quarto scrap-books, is of special fulness and value. There has been a steady increase in the use of the library.

*Mount Vernon, Ill.* At a meeting of the city council on March 18 an ordinance was passed providing for the establishment of a free library and reading-room, to be maintained by a two-mill tax levied on each dollar's worth of property. A board of nine directors was appointed.

*Nashua (N. H.) P. L.* The report of the librarian for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, gives the following facts: Added 1326; total 16,987. Issued, home and school use 61,409; lib. use 1247. New cards issued 503. Visitors to reading-room 15,513.

*New Jersey State L.* (Rpt. — year ending Oct. 31, '98.) Added 2284; total 51,270. "The attendance of the pupils of the state and city schools has averaged 155 per week, with the use of 200 books weekly, through the nine months of the school year." The travelling library bill passed in 1897, but inoperative for lack of appropriation, is referred to, with the statement that the state library has not a sufficient book fund to supply volumes for such a system.

*New York F. C. L.* (19th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '98.) Added 22,815; total 135,262, divided among the 10 libraries and the travelling library department. Issued 1,241,042, of which 112,311 were drawn for hall use (fict. 38%; juv. fict. 29%). Sunday circulation 81,134; reading-room attendance 275,123. New cards issued 19,081; total registration 120,314. Receipts \$96,024.20, of which \$8000 belongs in the permanent fund; expenses \$79,720.93.

Mr. Bostwick says: "Another very successful year in the history of our library has just

closed — a year that brings our circulation past the million mark for the first time, and advances it nearly a quarter of the way toward the second million. We have opened a new branch library, erected our finest building to house one of the recently established branches, fitted up new quarters for another, extended the two-book system to all the branches, and the open-shelf system to nearly all, and established a class of apprentices, besides making needed repairs and improvements at almost all the branches, especially those where the introduction of the open-shelf plan has necessitated a rearrangement of desk and shelving."

The open-shelf system, introduced in 1897 at the Yorkville branch, is now in use in eight of the 10 branches and has proved an assured success.

"The formation of an apprentice class in February, 1898, has led to an appreciable improvement in the grade of new assistants, and to greater ease and certainty in their selection. On receipt of an application for employment, the applicant is now asked to sign a request for admission to the class, promising to give to the library 45 hours a week, in return for training in library work and for the chance of obtaining a permanent position. After a few weeks of preliminary instruction the apprentice goes about from branch to branch, doing her share of the regular work, becoming familiar with the customs of each locality, and giving each librarian in charge an opportunity to observe her work. When a paid substitute is employed she is taken from the apprentices, and when a vacancy in the force is to be filled the best equipped of the class is chosen to fill it." Of 38 who have been members of this class 10 have been added to the regular library force.

More room is needed at several branches, and the adoption of the full open-shelf system at the Bond street and Bruce libraries will necessitate alteration and extension. The use of bulletins and public signs is recommended as a means of bringing knowledge of the library to the public, and it is thought "especially desirable to have the circulating department on the ground floor and in plain view from the street through a large window. Recently cards and placards bearing a list of the addresses of all our libraries have been sent to hotels in the city."

The work of the various branches is presented in extracts from the reports of the librarians-in-charge, which reveal a remarkable degree of interest, energy, and activity. The new building of the Bloomingdale branch, opened Nov. 1, is described, and the work of the travelling library department, which includes "home libraries," and reaches also fire-engine houses, etc., is reviewed.

*New York Mercantile L.* (78th rpt., 1898.) Added 5414; total 262,762. Issued, home use 177,860 (Eng. fict. 54,135); ref. use 41,580. Reading-room attendance 26,800. Membership 5170. Receipts \$31,124.76; expenses \$26,620.71.

*N. Y. P. L.*—*Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.* On March 17 the city board of estimate and apportionment authorized the bond issue of \$500,000, the proceeds of which will be used for the removal of the old reservoir at 42d street and 5th avenue and the construction of foundations for the new library building. The issue was approved by the aldermen on April 4. Operations will be begun as soon as bonds are sold, probably about June 1.

In view of the authorization of the appropriation by the board of estimate, and the indications that "a new stage in the development of the library may be said to have been reached," the executive committee of the board of trustees presents a summarized historical report of what has been accomplished in the two years past, which is printed in the March number of the library *Bulletin*. After touching upon the events following the consolidation, the selection of building plans, etc., the committee takes up the specific growth of the several departments of the library.

"Since July 1, 1896, there have been added to the library about 80,000 volumes and 80,000 pamphlets, and by the end of the present fiscal year the library, including the Ford collection, will contain about 465,000 volumes and 180,000 pamphlets. The annual accessions have been at the rate of about 26,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets. The annual accessions of the Boston Public Library during the same period have been about 30,000 a year, and of the British Museum about 28,000 a year; but these figures include both books and pamphlets, so that the New York Public Library has in all probability been growing far more rapidly than any library in the world. As regards the character of this increase, in so far as purchases are concerned, the established lines have been adhered to of creating a general reference library at the Astor, and improving and adding to the valuable collections relating to American history, commenced by Mr. Lenox; so that the increase in the New York Public Library has not only been great in numbers, but the standard has been entirely preserved."

The changes made to facilitate public use have included extension of hours of opening from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; the establishment of open reference shelves; the display of new books for examination; a large extension of the periodical reading-room space; installation of book lifts; the numbering of seats in the reading-room, as is done in the British Museum; the preparation of a subject card catalog; the appointment of a special information attendant in charge of the open shelves; the installation of a bindery; and the removal of suitable duplicates to form a nucleus for the future circulating department of the library. Regarding night opening, it is pointed out that the present work of cataloging and classification of accumulated material exhausts the present income of the library, and that the extra cost of evening opening (estimated at \$15,000 for both Astor and Lenox) cannot yet be undertaken.

The number of readers has largely increased. "In the two libraries in 1894 there were about 66,500 readers, who called for 243,700 books.

In 1898 there were 106,000 readers, who called for 367,800 books, besides making very extensive use of the open reference shelves. Increase of readers is now necessarily checked, because no further room can be provided for them, the limit of accommodation in the present building being exhausted."

*New York University Club L.* (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, '99.) Added 1172; total 15,836. The chief accessions of the year are reviewed.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* The library has issued in a neat pamphlet the "Programme and addresses" at the laying of the corner-stone of the new library building, Jan. 26, 1899. These include addresses by Mgr. Doane, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, W. T. Hunt, of the Newark *Sunday Call*, and Hon. Cortlandt Parker.

*Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, '98; in 34th rpt. of board of education, p. 37-39.) Added 959; total 22,380. Issued 74,088.

The preparation of the new card catalog, completed during the year, gave opportunity for the weeding out of duplicate and undesirable books, 176 v. having been discarded and 1600 stored for disposal.

*Newburyport (Mass.) P. L.* The report of the librarian for 1898, recently presented, gives the following facts: Added 750; total 33,222. Issued, home use 42,644, as against 40,644 in 1887. New borrowers 559; total borrowers 6734.

Work on the new catalog, though interrupted for about four months, is now progressing well, and will, it is thought, be completed in about a year. The establishment of a reference library is urgently needed.

*Norfolk (Va.) P. L.* The librarian's report for 1898 shows additions of 806 v.; total not stated. Issued 21,160 (fict. 17,728); visitors 48,221. A general catalog has been completed, and a duplicate catalog of fiction issued for the use of members.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* (4th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '98.) Added 8922; total 61,575. Issued, home use 55,967 (fict. 53.2 %); lib. use 10,560. New registration 820; total registration in force 3671. Current expenses \$8620.28.

Only 18.4 per cent. of the 61,575 volumes are classified and cataloged, and Mr. Cutter presents the need of appropriation for carrying on and completing this work. He says: "I do not know of any other library which circulates all of its books while four-fifths of them are uncataloged. I am certain that no library which tried the experiment would doubt the utility and economy of a catalog. Similarly many cataloged libraries get along without classification or with a very crude classification, but no one who has been in a well-classified library will willingly dispense with full and careful classing." Owing to the lack of funds for an adequate force many details of the library's work have suffered, though the class of pupil assistants



established during the year has given some relief. Work with the schools has consisted chiefly in "letting teachers have as many books as they want for their classes, freely lending photographs (mounted or unmounted) to the art teacher for use in the schools, letting scholars have all the books they want for study (not exceeding 10), and opening a children's room with free access to the shelves. A room has been especially fitted up for children with a kindergarten table and one of ordinary height. On the wall shelves are 1623 volumes, to which the children have free access. They enjoy having a room to themselves, and crowd it after school. They are orderly without an attendant, but I regret that our force is not large enough to permit our having one person present who should give them assistance, win their regard, and direct their reading."

*Oak Park, Ill. Scoville Institute L.* An interesting and ingenious exhibit and prize contest combined was recently opened in the children's room of the library. It consisted of pictures of authors and illustrations from books, each of which were numbered, prizes being offered to the boys and girls submitting before a given date the most correct lists of the authors and titles of the books to which the illustrations belonged and of the works by the authors whose pictures were displayed, with the library call numbers attached. The prizes were, first, a copy of the new illustrated edition of "Pilgrim's progress," and second, Field's "Lullaby land." The competition was open to any child in the Oak Park schools enrolled or applying for enrollment at the library. An attendant was in the room during the competition, specially charged with explaining the use of the catalog. The purpose of the exhibition was twofold. Miss Marvin writes: "We mean that they shall all know how to use the catalog, and that they shall become critical of illustrations. We hope also by registering the ages of the children to convince adult doubters that children under 10 years of age do read intelligently. Already our catalog cards are showing signs of wear, and nearly every book on the shelves in our children's room has been pulled out and examined, with a view to placing illustrations. We find that a great number of the children know the picture and the story, but have not the least idea of author or title. We have put our catalog trays out on the tables in the children's room (we have a special card catalog for this room). There are 192 pictures displayed. Those of the authors are from the 'Century gallery' and from booksellers' catalogs, the illustrations are from catalogs and from our worn-out books. All have been trimmed and mounted on gray bristol board, except, of course, those from the 'Century gallery.' We are fast learning how to make a catalog for children, and we will benefit by the perfectly frank criticism received. One day one of our brightest fourth-grade boys rushed in to tell me that our catalog said that Mark Twain had written only one book, that being called 'Clemens,' and that he knew better." The library has an age limit of 10

years, but Miss Marvin says: "A little German boy of seven and a half has guessed 109 pictures and has looked up all the call numbers by himself. There is a wild demand for the books that fit the 'exciting' pictures."

*Pennsylvania, lib. legislation.* On March 28 two bills relating to libraries were introduced into the state senate: one conferring upon the second and third class cities the right now enjoyed by first-class cities to levy a tax for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries, and the other establishing a state library commission for the support of a travelling library system.

*Portland (Ore.) L. A.* (35th rpt., 1898.) Added 1276; total 20,024. Issued 44,393 (fict. and juv. 70.7 %); no. visitors 59,060. Membership 917, of which 229 were student members, i.e., scholars in the public and private schools of the city, admitted at the special rate of \$1 per year, the regular dues being \$5. The establishment of this special membership rate has proved much appreciated. The library now conducts a small apprentice class, to prepare students for practical work in the different departments. There are now three members of the class, and several applications are on file; vacancies in the force will be filled from members of this class.

*Richfield Springs, N. Y.* The village board has passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a public library, and has appointed a board of trustees to take action in the matter. It is not expected to raise money by tax, but to secure a sufficient sum by subscriptions and other means.

*St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L.* The general school observance of Arbor day, on April 6, was aided by the library by the preparation of a full list of books, poems, and magazine articles dealing with trees and flowers, which appeared in the local papers a fortnight before the time of the Arbor day ceremonies.

*Washington, D. C. Office of Documents.* A civil service examination for the position of public document cataloger in the office of Superintendent of Documents, at a salary of \$3 per diem, was held on April 12.

*Washington, D. C. L. of Congress.* Herbert Putnam took the oath of office as Librarian of Congress on April 5, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Orville J. Victor, of New Jersey, who was mentioned as one of the candidates to succeed the late John Russell Young, has offered to give to the Library of Congress his voluminous collection of clippings, notes, and similar material relating to the civil war. Mr. Victor, who is author of a "History of the southern rebellion," has for years collected newspaper clippings, manuscripts, and documents upon the subject, and he arranged with the late Mr. Young to put this material at the service of the Congressional Library for the completion of its records, as desired.



*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* The diverging actions of the Senate and House regarding the site for the proposed Carnegie Library building were brought into accord on March 4 by the passage of a modified bill which was promptly signed by the President. The bill passed by the Senate on Feb. 25 provided for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of a site; that passed by the House on Feb. 28 authorized the location of the library in Mount Vernon square. Conferees were then appointed to harmonize the views of the two houses, and the Senate finally receded from its amendment and agreed to the House bill. The measure, as it became a law, provides for a building commission, etc., as in the Senate bill, but specifies that the building "be erected upon Mount Vernon square, in the city of Washington." The library also received, in addition to its usual allowance, an appropriation of \$600 for an assistant librarian for evening service, and \$2000 for the purchase of books and magazines. In the deficiency appropriation bill it is provided that the unused portion of the appropriation made for salaries of librarian, first and second assistant librarians for the fiscal year 1899 be made applicable for the purpose of employing necessary temporary assistance in the conduct of the library for the current year.

On March 13 Mr. Carnegie wrote to express gratification at the passage of the site bill and to reaffirm his wish that the library commission should assume the entire responsibility for the work. He said: "I leave everything with those who have shown by their devotion to the library cause that their best heart is in the work. Upon them rests the responsibility. I have instructed the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, to honor the drafts made by the proper authorities of the library to the extent of \$250,000, to be drawn as needed to meet expenditures upon the library, and nothing further is needed. I always ask for competitive plans and give prizes for second and third. The first gets the work. The first consideration is suitability for library operations. Many fine buildings are very poor libraries—such a failure as that of Boston should be remembered. There are others not much better. I hope the best building for a library will be selected. Of course I shall be glad to advise with you and your committee upon selection of plan if requested, but please understand the whole responsibility remains with yourselves. My province is to provide funds—a very great privilege; to your committee we look to do the work."

*Westfield (Mass.) F. P. L.* The new building in which is housed the atheneum and free public library was opened to the public on the afternoon of March 6, and dedicatory exercises were held in the evening of the same day. The building is an old mansion, centrally located, which has been renovated and altered for library purposes. It has two entrances; the main entrance on Court street opens into a spacious hall, which is well lighted from the reading-room, the latter being on the left of the main

entrance, and occupying the entire west side of the main building. This room is 40 by 16 feet, and lighted by six windows. A basket lift connects the reading-room with the librarian's desk on the second floor. The reference-room, 16 by 16 feet, is at the right of the entrance. The room for the children leads from the Elm street entrance on the first floor, and is of the same size as the reference-room. In the L part of the building on the first floor are a women's dressing-room and lavatory, and a room 16 feet square to be used for meetings of the officers and committees of the atheneum.

A handsome staircase in ash and oak leads to the main library-room, 40 feet square, divided into delivery-room and stack-room, and occupying the entire space in the second story of the main building. The librarian's desk is directly opposite the stairway. The stack-room is well lighted by a dozen large windows, and the public will have direct access to the shelves. In the L part of the second story is a room that will be devoted to the museum. A room in the attic has been set aside for newspaper files and records seldom consulted. In the basement a room has been reserved for bicycles, and also a work-room, where books will be unpacked. A lift from this room goes to the second story. The basement also contains the men's toilet-room, and the hot-water system of heating by direct radiation.

At the dedicatory exercises the president of the atheneum presented the privileges of the building to the town, and reviewed the history of the library since its organization as a department of the atheneum in 1859. The library was made free in 1895.

*Winthrop (Mass.) P. L.* (14th rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, '99.) Added 443; total 5318. Issued, home use 21,071. New cards issued 1155; total cards issued 2743. Receipts \$1259.98; expenses \$1132.45.

The greater part of the report is devoted to a consideration of the plans for the new library building now nearly completed.

*Worcester, Mass., Libraries of.* "Public Libraries of Worcester" is the title of a well-printed illustrated pamphlet by S. S. Green, reprinted from "The Worcester of 1898." The Public Library, Library of American Antiquarian Society, and other libraries of the city are briefly described.

*Worcester (Mass.) County Law L.* (1st rpt., March 10, '99.) The period covered in Dr. Wire's report is from August, 1898—when he assumed the office of deputy librarian—to March, 1899. He found 19,110 v. distributed in four departments, with no records "except a curious sort of accession-book, evidently kept for the purpose of helping in making the printed catalog." During the seven months 313 v. have been added, a card catalog has been begun, and such records as accession-book, order-book, periodical register, etc., have been established. The library has in this time been used by 1462 readers. Recommendations for the future cover: a conservative policy of buying, the as-

signment of more money for administrative purposes than for bookbuying, the completion of a card catalog, use of local facilities in binding and repairing, amendment or abolition of present time limit.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (30th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '98.) Added 6015; total 120,340. Issued 191,013; ref. use 112,761; Sunday use 8883. New registration 2291; total registration 27,546. Receipts \$38,728.33; expenses \$35,651.14.

The eight delivery stations established in May, 1898, have received 3561 v., and have proved their usefulness.

"Good use, and a largely increased use, has been made during the year just closed of our extensive and valuable pictorial illustrative material. Our stores have been drawn upon for frequent examination by clubs, classes, and individual students, and two elaborate exhibitions have been prepared and thrown open to the general public." The former was a general exhibit of photographs and bas-reliefs, the latter was devoted to Venice.

#### FOREIGN.

*Cuba, Matanzas.* The New York *Evening Post* of March 22 prints an appeal for aid for a public library in Matanzas, Cuba. The appeal, which is issued by Sr. Eduardo Diaz, Governor-General of Matanzas, is in part as follows:

"For the last 40 years the Cubans of this city (Matanzas), fond of human knowledge, have been using their best efforts (always uselessly) to establish a public library, whence could be extended among the popular classes the elements of the sciences and arts. The Spanish Government laid systematically every kind of obstacle to the opening of said institution. This fact will explain why Matanzas, the second city in the island, in the last year of this enlightened century lacks a public library. It is a peremptory want to establish as soon as possible a library which may satisfy the aspirations of the enlightened people of Matanzas. With such a purpose I have devoted a fine apartment in the Provincial Institute for Superior Instruction as a reading-room, and I have the gratification to say that we have already commenced to classify the 3000 volumes we have, and that in a few days we shall celebrate the inauguration of said place. The number of books we have is not what it ought to be for the public library of a city like Matanzas. It is a pressing necessity to try to increase its number. May we not hope to receive from your great country, from the public libraries, scientific societies, and high authorities a good number of works which might come to strengthen our small library wealth?"

It is stated that the "3000 volumes" referred to in this appeal "constitutes a collection which, in an American city or village, would be consigned almost *in toto* to the junk-shop as having no other value. The special needs and special wants are books of general literary character, history, travel, romance, etc., of educational tendency, showing customs, habits, and thoughts

of the people of other nations, and particularly those of the United States. They want departmental reports and works treating of the system of government in and by the United States. Illustrated magazines and public school readers, even the elementary, are also among their expressed wants. The institution with which the library is connected contains a museum of natural history, a "hall of physics apparatus," a chemical laboratory, and a modest meteorological observatory. It maintains professorships, and has recently added two of languages, for instruction in English and in Spanish. In a normal condition of affairs in the island, it has a fairly ample revenue. At present it is heavily handicapped. Any supply of books of the character indicated would prove a valuable educating medium in a community where 100,000 would derive the benefit of its influence, and any communications addressed to Señor Eduardo Diaz, Governor-General of Matanzas, Matanzas, Cuba, would meet with courteous and grateful attention."

*Florence, Bibl. Nazionale.* During 1898 the library was open 278 days for six hours a day, and records a use of 70,369 v. and 4854 manuscripts. There were 57,714 visitors. For use outside the library, on proper guarantee, 6877 v. and 844 autograph letters were lent to 2010 persons; and 1942 v., 21 mss., and 27 autograph letters were lent to other libraries outside the city. There were added to the library during the year 6255 v., 18,341 miscellaneous publications, and 59 mss.

*Genoa, Bibl. Universitaria.* During 1898 the library was visited by 20,244 students, who made use of 26,690 v. and 351 mss.; 938 v. were lent without guarantee and 798 with guarantee to residents of the city, and about 230 were lent to other libraries or Italian institutions. From other libraries there were received for similar temporary use 557 v. and 2 mss. The accessions amounted to 1302 v. and 560 other publications.

*South Australia P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide.* (Rpt., 1897-98.) The library statistics are as follows: Added 1415; total 40,539; attendance 76,822, of which 5928 was Sunday attendance. Among the donations noted are a collection of old South Australian newspapers and the catalog of the Boston Athenæum Library. The library expenses are given as £1566.3.11.

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*Billings, Mont.* A public library building is to be given to Billings by Mrs. Frederick Billings and Frederick Billings, jr., of New York, on behalf of the Billings estate. The gift is conditional upon the book equipment and maintenance of the library by the city, and its presentation was assured on March 8. The building, which will cost from \$7500 to \$10,000, will be located in a park on Montana avenue, and will be known as the Parmly Billings Me-

morial Library, in memory of the son and brother of the donors. It will contain a gymnasium as well as a public library.

*Hazelwood, Pa.* On March 4 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$4000 to supplement the \$4000 raised by the women of Hazelwood to erect an auditorium addition to the Carnegie branch library building to be established in Hazelwood.

*Lake Mills, Wis.* Lorenzo D. Fargo, of Lake Mills, has offered to erect a library building to cost \$5000, provided the village authorities or public will furnish a site, the library to be called the Lorenzo D. Fargo Library. The proposition has been accepted. Mr. Fargo is a prosperous farmer, living in the township of Lake Mills, about five miles from the village.

*Stafford (Cl.) P. L.* By the death on March 21 of Mrs. Annette Hyde Colton a bequest of \$25,000 becomes available to the Stafford Library. The bequest was made by Mrs. Colton's brother, Arbey Hyde, formerly a resident of Stafford.

### Librarians.

BOWEN, Miss Mary, former student in the library class of Miss Theresa Hitchler, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Society Library of New York City to accept a position in the catalog department of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

CHENEY, Miss Lucy D., for two years assistant librarian of the Rutland (Vt.) Free Library, has been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding Miss M. L. Titcomb, resigned.

CRANSTON, Mrs. Mary, former student in the library class of Miss Theresa Hitchler, has resigned her position as indexer in the office of the *Review of Reviews* to accept a position in the catalog department of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

ELMENDORF, Henry L., superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library, returned on March 18 from a short trip to Italy and through the Mediterranean.

HOWELL, George Rogers, archivist of the New York State Library, died suddenly of pneumonia on April 5. Mr. Howell was born in Southampton, L. I., in 1833. He was graduated from Yale in 1854, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864, and engaged in ministerial work in western New York. In 1872 he entered the service of the New York State Library, and served that institution faithfully for 27 years. He was the author of several historical pamphlets and published a number of papers in the transactions of the Albany Institute, of which he was secretary for many years. He wrote also "The early history of Southampton, L. I., with genealogies," "The bi-centennial history of Albany," written in conjunction with Jonathan Tenny, and "Noah's log book," a novel. Mr. Howell will be much missed by investigators in genealogy and local history who frequent the state library.

GILLIS, James L., of Sacramento, was on April 1 elected state librarian of California, succeeding Frank L. Coombs, resigned. Mr. Gillis was previously a deputy in the state library under state librarian McCabe, and has also served as keeper of the archives and as clerk of the committee on ways and means.

MCCRORY, Miss Harriette L., graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '95, has been appointed librarian of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Free Public Library, succeeding Miss Virginia Dodge, whose resignation is announced.

PUTNAM, Herbert. At the meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library on March 24 the resignation of Mr. Putnam as librarian was accepted in the following resolutions:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as librarian, the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston desire to put upon their records the following votes:

"That they recognize the harmonious and helpful relations between the librarian and the trustees from the day he accepted the office; the remarkable administrative qualities he has shown — in directing the alterations by which the library building has been so well fitted for its purpose — in increasing to so large a degree the interest the public takes in the library, until to-day it has a larger constituency than any other — in instituting so successfully the work of the public library in connection with the public schools, and in making the public realize that this institution, created and supported by it, really belongs to it, and needs its ever-enlarging patronage and generosity.

"That they appreciate the feeling which leads Mr. Putnam, at much personal sacrifice, to give up his position here to take charge of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his desire to make it the culmination of the library system of this country, and in time one of the greatest libraries of the world.

"That their highest regard goes with him in the difficult work he is about to assume, and their faith in his gifts to bring it to the most successful issues."

Mr. Putnam entered upon his duties in Washington on April 5, but although his relations with the Boston Public Library are formally severed it is understood that he will continue to give that library for a time the benefit of his advice and counsel.

SEWELL, Willis F., for over three years librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, has resigned that office on account of ill-health. He has been succeeded by Prof. Enos L. Doan, former principal of the Friends' School, Wilmington. The trustees in accepting Mr. Sewell's resignation passed resolutions expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sewell, and stating that he had been found "faithful in work, efficient in administration, liberal and scholarly in his tastes, and energetic and prudent in extending the influence of the library."

WADLEIGH, Mrs. Harriet Child, was on March 21 removed from her position as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, and Charles Dwight Willard, general manager of the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, was elected her successor. The office was declined by Mr. Willard, owing to the circumstances under which it was made, and Isidore B. Dockweiler, president of the board, was then appointed librarian. Both the removal of Mrs. Wadleigh and the appointment of Mr. Willard were made just prior to the expiration of the term

of office of the library board, and it is uncertain whether the incoming board will confirm either. Mr. Dockweiler's appointment was nominal and lapsed with the retirement of the board. The action of the outgoing board is the climax of a long series of charges, counter-charges, investigations, and internal dissensions in the library force—evidently the result of the continued political control of the library and its corroding influence. Matters reached a serious stage early in March, when the majority of the library force brought charges against one of their number, alleging illicit knowledge of the questions asked in one of the competitive examinations for advancement, and demanding an investigation. The charges were dismissed by the board, and later the resignation of the librarian was requested. This was refused by Mrs. Wadleigh, who stated that her resignation would be duly presented to the new board, but that in the case of the outgoing board compliance with the request "would be tantamount to an admission of great inefficiency or misconduct on my part, and not being open to a charge of either character, I would be lacking in self-respect should I give it color by yielding." Thereupon the board removed Mrs. Wadleigh, alleging among its reasons for the action "inability to maintain proper discipline among the library attendants and executive incompetency." The existence of the board expired on March 25, and later developments are therefore in the hands of the new body. Mrs. Wadleigh was appointed librarian of the Los Angeles library in May, 1897, and as the librarianship appears to have become simply a two-years' political office she would probably have been duly superseded as soon as the new board assumed power.

WHITNEY, James L., senior officer of the Boston Public Library force, was on March 24 appointed acting librarian of that library, the appointment taking effect the day before Mr. Putnam's departure for Washington. The duration of Mr. Whitney's appointment is indefinite, and it is thought that a permanent appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Putnam's resignation will not be made for some time.

WING, J. Norris, for eight years past head of the library department of Charles Scribner's Sons, was on April 7 elected librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, succeeding Arthur E. Bostwick. Mr. Wing, previous to his connection with Scribner's, was for 13 years a member of the force of the New York Mercantile Library. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1886, and has been active in the New York Library Club and the New York Library Association, of which he is treasurer.

YATES, James, for many years librarian of the Leeds (Eng.) Public Libraries, and now proprietor of a subscription library in that city, has planned an American trip in season to permit his attendance at the Atlanta meeting of the A. L. A.

## Cataloging and Classification.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) CITY SCHOOL L. Second supplement to the finding list, March, 1899. 6 + 22 p. O.

A D. C. list, with adult and juvenile fiction in separate appendixes.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for March has several short reference lists, covering "The water supply of the city of Boston," "Civic architecture," and "Passenger transportation in Boston."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE L., Brunswick, Me. Bibliographical contributions, no. 9, March, 1899: One hundred books of 1898. p. 350-360, O.

As usual, an admirable list, careful and discriminating. It should be a most useful purchasing guide to librarians.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin*. v. 3, 1898. Cambridge, 1899. 14 + 244 p. D.

The monthly classed bulletins of 1898 make an attractive little volume, the usefulness of which is increased by an author index. A subject index would have added to its utility.

CATALOGING PERIODICAL SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. In a recent issue of *Nature* Mr. Frank Campbell, of the British Museum, says: "Some three years ago I alluded, in a work on 'The theory of bibliography' (p. 81-82), to the importance of learned societies undertaking to catalog the literature they produce.

"I pointed out that it was already necessary to supply tables of contents to each journal, bulletin, etc., issued, and that a very slight amount of extra care would transform such tables of contents into technical catalogs of articles, useful alike to the librarian and student—of which extra copies might be struck off at no expense. I referred to the noteworthy efforts of the R. Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere in registering the articles of foreign scientific journals in its *Bulletin*, and showed the advantages which would accrue if each society did its own work first.

"I am happy to state that the society referred to has taken my remarks in the spirit in which they were written; and, in publishing vol. xxx. of its *Rendiconti* in 1897, has issued accompanying sheets ("Titoli da ritagliare per le schede dei Cataloghi per Autori e per Oggetti") containing full titles (printed on one side only) of the articles appearing in the volume, under *Author*, *Subject* (and *Place*). . . .

"The advantages of such a course are obvious. If each English learned society followed suit and cataloged its own publications at the moment of issue it would be only necessary to send the results to a central bureau (say the Royal Society), and the work of cataloging our scientific periodical literature would be half finished. There would still remain the task of editing—of sorting, classifying, and of occasional amplification or excision; but such work would be immensely lightened and facilitated if the preliminary actual cataloging were already accomplished and in print."



**COLOR CLASSIFICATION.** J. A. Harvie-Brown has issued as a "separate" his paper read at the International Congress of Zoology in August, 1898, on "a correct colour code, or sortation code in colours, to serve for mapping the zoogeographical regions and subregions of the world, and also to be of use as an eye-index for librarians." Accompanying the paper are specimens of colors which it is suggested should be used for book-shelves or bindings to indicate, in accordance with the proposed code, the regions to which the works refer.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for March contains a short reading list on electricity.

**FREE LIBRARY OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, New York.** Supplement no. 11 to the finding list, containing a list of books added from January to December, 1898. New York, [1899.] 16 p. l. O.

The **LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. Bulletin** for March contains a special reference list on "Music and musicians" (26 p.) annotated.

**MAIMONIDES F. L., New York City.** Some books for girls, and a list of novels for everybody; comp. by S. X. Schottenfels, librarian. April, 1899. 12 p. T.

The **N. Y. P. L. Bulletin** for March contains a first instalment, A-N, of a "List of literary periodicals in that library and in the Columbia University Library."

**ONTARIO (Can.) LEGISLATIVE L.** Catalogue of accessions during the years 1897 and 1898. Toronto, 1899. 80 p. O.

A short-title list on the dictionary plan, but a poor piece of work. Subject entries are inadequate and often omitted. Thus, Bramble's "A B C of mining" finds record only under "A B C" and the author; Thwaites' "Afloat on the Ohio" is recorded only under Thwaites and under "Afloat," and similar instances might be multiplied. Different authors of the same name are amazingly confused, typographical errors abound, and there are numerous mistakes in alphabetizing.

The **SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for March contains a short reading list on Rudyard Kipling.

The **SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) F. P. L. Bulletin** for March contains a classed reference list on "Music and musicians" covering four and a half pages.

The **SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. Bulletin** for March contains a "Selected list of Easter reading."

The **WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for February contains a short special list on "Imperialism."

The **WORCESTER (Mass.) F. P. L.** has issued a special 8-page reading list on Robert Browning.

#### FULL NAMES.

**Carrodus, J:** Tipling. Chats to violin students on how to study the violin; preface and annotations by Henry Saint-George. London, 1895. ("The Strad" library, no. 2.) W: J. J.

**Peck, C: H:** (The Jacksonian epoch.)

B. W.

*The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:*

**Barton, Wesley Benton** (Opportunities of New England farmers);

**Brooks, Christopher Parkinson** (Cotton: its uses, varieties, fibre structure, cultivation, etc.); — (Textile education in Massachusetts and Europe);

**Collingwood, Herbert Winslow** (Market gardening with limited capital);

**Goessman, C: Anthony** (Notes of field experiments with tobacco in Massachusetts, 1883-96);

**Kirkland, Archie Howard** (Three shade-tree insects);

**Lindsey, Joseph Bridgeo, and others** (Cottonseed feed as a hay substitute for milch cows);

**Maynard, S: Taylor** (Small fruits in the home garden);

**Paige, James Breckenridge** (Systematic feeding and watering as a preventative of disease in horses);

**Stone, G: E:** (Massachusetts weeds).

#### Bibliography.

**ACCIDENTS.** Losseau, Léon. De la réparation des accidents du travail: bibliographie des travaux en langue française. Bruxelles, Alliance Typographique, 1899. 376 p. 8°. 10 fr.

**CANADA.** Wrong, G: M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. 3, Publications of the year 1898. University of Toronto, Published by the librarian, 1899. 10 + 226 p. O. \$1; \$1.50.

The third issue of this valuable publication maintains the standard of interest and usefulness set in preceding volumes. It follows closely the lines previously established, save in the omission of the appendix devoted to verse and fiction. It records about 150 publications, with comments ranging from half a dozen lines to a three or four page review, and the author and title index affords a useful clue to the books treated.

**CHEMISTRY.** Bolton, H: Carrington. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1897. First supplement. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1899. 9 + 489 p. O. (Smithsonian misc. collections, v. 39, no. 1170.)

Dr. Bolton's great "Bibliography of chemistry," which was published in 1893 (reviewed, L. J., 18:437), is by the issue of this supplement considerably amplified for the original



period, and extended to the close of 1897. Like its predecessor, the supplement is a monument of painstaking labor, carefulness, and accuracy, and its value to the specialist in the subject it treats can hardly be overestimated. It follows closely the lines of the original work, and includes 5554 titles in 25 languages. It does not embrace academic dissertations, which are to be listed in a separate supplement, now nearly ready for the press.

**EDUCATION.** Civic Club of Philadelphia, Department of Education. A selected bibliography of some phases of education; comp. by James Ingersoll Wyer, University of Nebraska Library. Philadelphia, 1899. 12 p. O. 25 c.

A good classed bibliography, with helpful annotations.

**PSALMODY.** Warrington, James. Short titles of books relating to or illustrating the history and practice of psalmody in the United States, 1620-1820. Philadelphia, (Privately printed), 1898. 4 + 96 p. [printed on left-hand page only] sq. D.

This interesting publication is a tentative list upon a subject which Mr. Warrington hopes to treat later in an exhaustive history and bibliography of American psalmody. It is arranged chronologically, noting all known editions of a given title, and indicating which titles have been personally examined by the compiler; the right-hand pages are left blank for notes and additions. The present list is intended chiefly as a means of obtaining further information and additional titles for the complete bibliography, in which will be given not only full titles and collation, but, in the case of rarities, the location of all copies traceable. Mr. Warrington says: "To do this I need assistance. Many librarians and others have cordially helped me, and personally I have examined every book within reach which would throw light on the subject, but I cannot hope that there is nothing which has escaped me." He asks librarians and collectors to report any books which are not included in the list; "in such cases I should be glad to have a line-for-line copy of the title-page and any other bibliographical information or correction." All information should be sent to James Warrington, 203 Walnut place, Philadelphia.

**YIDDISH LITERATURE.** Wiener, Leo. The history of Yiddish literature in the nineteenth century. N. Y., Scribner, 1899. 14 + 402 p. D. net, \$2.

Appendix I, p. 357-382, is devoted to a bibliography of Yiddish literature.

#### INDEXES.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIE der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur.** 2. Bd.: Alphabetisches nach Schlagworten sachlich geordnetes Verzeichnis v. ca.

15,000 Aufsätzen, die während des J. 1897 in ca. 400 zumeist wissenschaftl. Zeitschriften deutscher Zunge erschienen sind, nebst Ergänzgn. zum Jahrg. 1896. Hrsg. unter Mitwirkg. v. DD. E. Roth u. M. Grolig v. E. Dietrich. Leipzig, F. Andrä's Nachf., 1899. 4°. 1 tab. \$3.30.

**NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.** Index for 1898; comp. by H. E. Rhoades. N. Y., Tribune Assoc., [1899.] 376 p. O. pap., 50 c.

As a general comprehensive index to current events the "Tribune index" should serve as a useful library tool. It is well arranged, compact, and at the same time so full as to afford information on almost all events and incidents as to which inquiry would be apt to arise. The entries refer, of course, especially to the *Tribune* files, but the date, which is given in all cases, furnishes the clue which would be generally desired.

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Alan Dale, pseud. of Alfred T. Cohen, author of "In his own image." — B. W.

Carlotta, pseud. of Clara E. Ballou, author of "Ethelind," "A leaf in the storm." (N. Y., Dike Book Co.) — "Catalogue of title entries," Library of Congress. 18:8. F. 23, 1899.

George Paston, pseud. of Miss E. M. Symonds, author of "A writer of books," etc. — B. W.

#### Humors and Blunders.

Titles from a list of books submitted for approval by a public library:

Five little Peppers and the hair they grew.

Dodge. Christmas Brinker.

Alcott. Hospitable sketches.

Dewey. Abridged decimal confessions.

**BORROWER:** Please give me "Prisoners of hope."

**ASSISTANT:** That is by Zenda, isn't it?

#### NOTICE TO LIBRARIANS.

**THE BRINLEY LIBRARY CATALOG.**—It is announced that there remain in the hands of the heirs of the late George Brinley some copies of all the parts of the Brinley catalog, with the exception of the first, also some copies of the index and of the price lists. So long as they last these will be sent gratuitously to any public library making application for them, specifying the parts required, and enclosing 15 cents for each part (five cents for price lists) to cover postage and mailing expenses. Applications to be addressed to

W. I. FLETCHER,  
Librarian of Amherst College,  
Amherst, Mass.

## FAVORITES IN LIBRARIES.

### Historical Novels of E. Everett-Green.

*"This lady writes historical romances which rank with Mr. Henty's."—St. James's Gazette.*

Miss Evelyn Everett-Green's admirable historical tales are filled with graphic descriptions written with historic fidelity and infused with romantic interest.

**A CLERK OF OXFORD,** and His Adventures in the Baron's War. With a plan of Oxford in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and a view of the city from an old print.

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**FRENCH AND ENGLISH.** A Tale of the Conquest of Canada.

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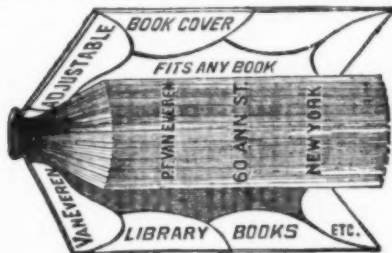
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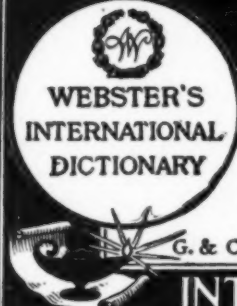
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